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FROM ABBOTT BUTTE TO ZIMMERMAN BURN:

A Geographic Name Glossary
of the
Rogue River National Forest



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FROM ABBOTT BUTTE TO ZIMMERMAN BURN:
A GEOGRAPHIC NAME GLOSSARY
OF THE ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

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Forest Archaeologist
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A GEOGRAPHIC NAME GLOSSARY OF THE
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What's in a name? What is the history behind a geographic name like "Bear Pan Spring" or "Slickear Gulch"? In some place-names there may be a bit of humor or legend; in other names, there may be a dose of personal ego -- or more often, simply puzzlement. This place-name glossary (updated from an initial version in the Forest's Cultural Resource Overview) lists most of the named natural and cultural landmarks within the Rogue River National Forest and attempts to give brief descriptions of "why and when" each one was named. Some of the names are no longer in use; a few have been in use for less than five years. For the most part, the historical information for each item is based on at least one written or personal source. In some cases, the descriptive background given here is only speculative, but this is made clear in the wording for each entry. The geographic name histories have been drawn from various sources listed in the Bibliography, as well as from interviews with long-time local residents (see list of Personal Sources). The binomial designations in parantheses refer to the Ranger District in which each feature is located; the abbreviations indicate the county:

01: Applegate	Do: Douglas
02: Ashland	Ja: Jackson
03: Butte Falls	Jo: Josephine
06: Prospect	Kl: Klamath
	Si: Siskiyou (California)

In reviewing the following "names on the landscape," it becomes apparent that virtually no Native American names have survived into current usage. Early place-names like "Indian Creek" and "Squaw Lakes" were bestowed by Euroamerican settlers -- and often probably well after the last aboriginal inhabitants had disappeared from the area. (See the Takelma Indian place-names listed under: Bear Creek, page 5.) A significant number of place-names in the historic mining districts of the Siskiyou Mountains date from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Similarly, a significant portion of the place-names in the Cascade Range section of the National Forest were evidently given to the various streams and mountains during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. This reflects the historical sequence of settlement in these two geographically distinct areas. However, by far the greatest percentage of place-names for the highest elevation sections of the Rogue River National Forest were bestowed by Forest Service employees between 1907 and 1930. This period witnessed the first detailed mapping of these remote areas, when names were needed for the scores of small creeks and not-so-prominent peaks which had escaped naming during previous decades. Some of the names honored current Forest Service employees and their wives; others were more imaginative. Probably over eighty percent of National Forest place-names date between 1880 and 1920; a few of them post-date 1930. A very recent trend is the adoption of new place-names commemorating Native American groups and "chiefs" or long-time area settlers.

The practice of naming natural features after Forest Service employees has, for the most part, ended -- due in part to stricter regulations governing the official approval of new place-names. There remains a surprisingly large number of secondary streams and peaks within the National Forest boundary which still have no formal or informal name. Whatever the future may bring in the way of geographic names, it is doubtful that we shall again see the likes of "Middle-of-Hell Creek" or "Dead Dog Gulch."

Abbott Butte, Creek, Prairie: Named for Hiram G. Abbott, sub-agent for the Klamath Indians in the 1850s and a settler on the upper Rogue River. He prospected along the Rogue-Umpqua divide during the 1860s. (06-Do, Ja)

Abney Butte: Named in about 1910, after USFS Ranger Bill Fruit lost his abney (a slope-percentage measuring instrument) on the north side of the mountain. (01-Si).

Alex Creek, Hole, Camp: Probably named for Alex Ward, miner of the 1850s or possibly Alex Conover, a miner and swineherd of the same period. (01-Si)

Alkali Creek, Meadow: A ca. 1900 sheepherder's camp, Alkali Camp, is located at the meadow. A number of sheepmen of this era came each year from central Oregon, where alkali lakes and "flats" are common. Perhaps one of the sheepman who camped here was known as "Alkali;" no alkali (or high salt content) areas are known for the Upper Rogue drainage. (06-Do).

Alsarena Mine: Originally called the Applegate Mine and Elk Creek Mine, it was known as the "Buzzard Mine" soon after 1900. The mine was purchased by new owners around World War II who renamed the operation, combining syllables of their first names into the word "Alsarena." The decade-long controversy over timber-cutting on these mineral claims contributed to passage of the Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955.

Alta, Lake: One of the lakes in the Seven Lakes Basin, said to be named by an early Forest Service Ranger after a young lady whom he admired, Miss Alta Allen of the Butte Falls area. (03-K1)

Anderson Camp, Mountain: A turn-of-the century sheepherders' camp (also known as "Minter's Camp") was located here. The name evidently commemorates an early sheepman, Frank Anderson. "Anderson Springs", (located in Crater Lake National Park) was named in 1888 by O. C. Applegate, also to commemorate a Frank N. Anderson. An O. F. (Frank?) Anderson homesteaded near Woodruff Meadows and the name may have resulted from his use of the area. (06-Do)

Annie Creek: A recent, unofficial name applied to a tributary of Ashland Creek by two Forest Service geologists; both of their middle names were "Annie." (This name may be appropriate since the first female employee on the Crater National Forest was Annie D. O'Brien.) (02-Ja)

Applegate River: Named in the late 1840s for Lindsay and Jesse Applegate, who are said to have stopped at the mouth of the river when laying out the Southern Emigrant Road in 1846. The Takelma Indians called it "S'bink" (Beaver) River and the Shastas termed it "Itskatawayeki." The Athapascans called it "Ta'khoo-pe" (meaning uncertain but it may translate as "pretty place"), which is the origin of the word Dakubetede (see Harrington [1981].) (01-Ja, Jo, Si)

Armstrong Gulch: Thought to be named for Reuben Armstrong, Canadian-born miner and pioneer lumberman of the Applegate Valley, 1860s-1880s. (01-Ja)

Ash Creek: The date and origin of this name are unknown; however, the Ash family first settled in Jackson County in the 1850s and some of them later moved to the Elk Creek area. Perhaps other members settled in the Big Butte Creek drainage before 1900. (03-Ja)

Ashland Creek, Mount Ashland: South of the town of Ashland (formerly called "Ashland Mills"), which was named either for the Ohio home county of one of the first settlers, or for the Kentucky estate of Henry Clay, the prominent Whig politician. Ashland Creek was first called "Rock Creek," then "Mill Creek" (the current term "Lithia Creek," used by tourists and newcomers, comes from Lithia Park, but "Lithia Water" is actually piped from the eastern side of the Bear Creek Valley). Mount Ashland (formerly "Ashland Butte") was once called "Siskiyou Peak." In about 1910 the present name was officially recognized, and the name "Siskiyou Peak" was applied to a nearby mountain previously called Mathis Peak. As if that was not confusing enough, the Takelma Indians are thought to have called this peak, the highest point in the Siskiyous, "Daldal," after one of their legendary heroes who turned himself into a mountain. (02-Ja)

Avalanche Gulch: The date and origin of this name is uncertain; probably a Forest Service term given because the steep draw is prone to landslides and rockslides, although the name could be due to a snow avalanche. (01-Si)

Azalea Lake: A lake at the head of the Butte Fork of the Applegate, named in about 1908 by Forest Service rangers for the profusion of wild azalea bushes growing along the lake's shore. J. P. Harrington's (1981) ethnographic interview in the 1930s with Hoxie Simmons, a Dakubetede Indian informant, reveals an interesting story about "two lakes at the head of Applegate River." Although the story may refer to the two Squaw Lakes, based on the context of the account (and the admittedly sparse physical description given) this story could also refer to Azalea Lake

and nearby Lonesome Lake. These lakes were in the high country elk-hunting grounds of the Dakubetede Indians; the small lake had a "rim around it" (Lonesome Lake?) and was known as "Thunder Lake" (native term not given). This lake was considered to be a place of powerful "weather medicine." The larger lake (no native name given; Azalea Lake?) was considered dangerous because a "big snake monster" lived at the bottom and would swallow those people foolish enough to go swimming there. (As stated above, this story may refer to the Squaw Lakes and not the smaller lakes at the head of the Butte Fork.) (01-Si)

Bailey Gulch: Believed to be named for John R. Bailey, Missouri-born miner of the 1870s-1880s, although it may actually commemorate brothers John and William Baily, miners of the same period. (01-Ja)

Bald Mountain: See Baldy Peak. (06-Ja)

Baldy Peak: One of many peaks in southwestern Oregon given this name or a variant thereof (e.g., Bald Mountain, Baldy Mountain, Old Baldy). The south and west slopes of this peak are covered by grassy meadows and scattered oaks, giving it a barren or "bald" appearance, in contrast to the heavily vegetated north and east slopes. The name probably dates to the early mining period and was a typical place-name used in the Appalachian Mountains of the eastern United States. (01-Ja)

Barr Creek: This stream is shown on a 1910 map as "Bar Creek". It was named for a set of wooden bars set up across the nearby trail as a make-shift cattle gate. (06-Ja)

Beal Lake: This subalpine lake, located in the Blue Lake Basin, may have been named for one of the Beall brothers, Rovert V. and Thomas T., Jacksonville area settlers of the 1850s. They had a huge cattle ranch near present-day Butte Falls in the late 19th century and their cattle may have ranged into the high elevations around Blue Lake Basin. Their name was misspelled "Beal" in the 1880 Jackson County census records. (A William H. Beal, unrelated to the Bealls, lived in Jackson County at the turn of the century, perhaps he hunted in the vicinity and the lake was named for him.) In short, the date and origin of the name are uncertain. (03-K1)

Bean Gulch: Reputed to have been named in the early 1900s by the Arnold brothers because "they could make enough by mining there to buy beans." However, it is more likely to have been named for Charles H. Bean, a local miner of the 1870s-1880s. (01-Si)

Bear Pan Spring: The name probably refers to a bear wallow or trap; late 19th century. (03-Ja)

Bear Creek: Although it is not located within the National Forest, the wide Bear Creek Valley (which contains Ashland, Medford, Jacksonville and other communities) is visible from many high points inside the Forest boundary. Originally called "Stewart's River" (commemorating a victim of hostilities with the local Indians) by the early settlers, the Upland Takelma referred to it as "Si'kuptat" (meaning "dirty water") and the Shasta called it "Ussoho." According to Harrington's Upland Takelma informant, Molly Orton, her people had specific names for many of the major natural features in or surrounding the Bear Creek Valley (see Harrington [1981: frames 0470-0860] for original maps and field-notes of his 1933 trip with Mrs. Orton to the Bear Creek Valley).

Among the identifiable Upland Takelma place-names which are not given elsewhere in this paper are the following (starting at the south end of the valley and moving counterclockwise):

Pilot Rock.....	"Ts'atseniphtha" (standing rock)
Green Springs Mtn.....	"Pa'kaythkam"
Table Mtn. (west of Howard Prairie).....	"Ts'iyam"
Grizzly Pk (northeast of Ashland).....	"Tath'kawkh"
Baldy Pk (northeast of Phoenix).....	"Ts'iyaw"
unnamed ridge and small valley between Baldy Pk and Roxy Ann.....	"Hatpalik"
Roxy Ann Pk.....	"Alwiya"
unnamed butte one mile northwest of Roxy Ann.....	"Tit's'an"
Little Roxy Ann (butte north of Roxy Ann).....	"Alkilipswan"
Antelope Valley.....	"Lat'halik"
Agate Desert.....	"Sa'thkawkh"
Table Rock.....	"Titanak"
unnamed oxbow lake on Rogue River, near Kelly Slough.....	"Tekalaw"
Kelly Slough area.....	"Hayawak" (place of choke-cherries)
Blackwell Hill.....	"Titsenkatakh"
Rogue River rapids near town of Gold Hill).....	"Tilomikh"
Rock Point (west of town of Gold Hill).....	"Titankh"
Timber Mountain (west of Jacksonville).....	"Lusiyuwota: (means "deerhide bucket," from its open summit)
Jacksonville area.....	"Tik'alawikh"
Jackson Hot Springs.....	"T'akaw" ("poison lake," the Takelma bathed in but did not drink the water)
Wagner Butte.....	"Alke'takh"

Beartree Creek: Probably a late 19th or early 20th century name. Like cats, bears often will pick a favorite tree upon which to sharpen their claws. The scarred-bark tree is then known as a "beartree." (06-Ja)

Beaver Creek: One of several "Beaver Creeks" on the Rogue River National Forest; this one, in the Applegate River drainage, possibly dates from the days of the Hudson's Bay Company or other early trappers. (01-Ja)

Becky's Cafe: Long a favorite stopping point for travelers along the Crater Lake Highway; the name came from the nickname of the first owner (1922), Mr. Ed Beckleheimer. (06-Ja)

Benson Gulch: This tributary of Star Gulch was probably named during the early mining period. The 1860 Jackson County census records show three "miners" with this surname: John, Rice and Oliver Benson. (01-Ja)

Bert Creek: This name dates after the reconstruction of the old Diamond Lake Road by the Forest Service in about 1910; evidently for Bert Nason, fire guard at Hamaker Meadows in 1912-13. This small stream was formerly mapped as "Lake Creek"; see Hurryon Creek for explanation. (06-Ja)

Bessie Rock: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly named by a 19th century stockman or trapper, or by an early Forest Service employee (see Alta Lake). (06-Ja)

Bieberstedt Butte, Creek, Meadows: The Bieberstedt family were early settlers in the Little Butte Creek and Big Butte Creek drainages. Carl Bieberstedt homesteaded on the creek around 1900, hence the name. (03-Ja)

Big Ben Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders after a member of the trail crew. The trail extended south from Prospect, over the Cascades to Upper Klamath Lake near Rocky Point. (03-Ja,K1)

Big Bunchgrass Butte: Evidently named by 19th century sheepmen for the good grazing on its west slope. (03-K1)

Big Butte Creek: Named in the 1850s because it drains the area on the northwest slope of "Snowy Butte" (i.e., Mt. McLoughlin). (03-Ja)

Big Draw Creek: Evidently named by early travellers on the Dead Indian road for the major tributary drainage which joins Beaver Dam Creek just south of the road. For much of its length, the creek flows through a "big draw." ((02-Ja)

Big Elk Meadow: A late 19th century place-name, in contrast to Little Elk Meadow. Like many other meadows in the southern Cascades, it was originally referred to as a "Prairie" by early settlers (e.g., Lost Prairie, Johnson Prairie, Long Prairie, etc.). (02-Ja)

Bigelow Creek, Cabins: (Sometimes spelled "Biglow") Oz and Bert Bigelow were Applegate Valley stockmen who ranged their cattle in the Grayback Mountain area around the turn of the century. (01-Jo)

Bill Creek: Probably named for Bill White or Bill Jones, early Forest Service employees in this area. The name was probably given during construction of the old Diamond Lake Road in 1910. (06-Ja)

Bill Taft Trail: Abandoned Forest Service trail in the upper Applegate drainage; named for a ca. 1900 copper miner. (01-Si)

Billy Mountain, Gulch: Named for Billy Dorn, Prussian-born immigrant and one of the first miners in the upper Applegate drainage. William Dorn later built a hewn log cabin on the Applegate River several miles upstream from this area. On a 1910 map, the gulch is shown as "Calmet Creek," origin unknown. (The name Billy Dorn Campground has been proposed by the Forest Service for a possible recreation site near Kanaka Gulch.) (01-Ja)

Bitterlick Creek: Evidently named in the late 19th century by Elk Creek ranchers for the presence of a mineral lick along this stream, a fairly common type of feature in the Western Cascades. (06-Ja)

Bloomfield Pass: An early 20th century place-name, applied to a pass in the ridge between Joe Creek and Cook-and-Green Creek. The name came from the "New Bloomfield Mine," a circa 1916 copper/gold mine of Andrew Jeldness. The name "Bloomfield" was probably inspired by the famous California placer gold mine, the North Bloomfield. (01-Si)

Blue Cow Spring: The origin and date of this name area unknown; probably by cattlemen from the Big Butte community. A "blue doe" is a common name for an infertile deer; perhaps the term was applied to cattle as well. It may refer to an early brand of alcoholic refreshment (See Tom and Jerry Mountain, Bourdon Springs). (03-Ja)

Blue Ledge Mine: Named for the characteristic blue "sheen" of the weathered chalcopryite (copper ore) found in the Joe Creek drainage. (01-Si)

Blue Rock: The origin and date of this name are unknown. It may have been derived from the greyish cast of the basalt rock, which conceivably might appear blue-grey under certain light conditions. The name more probably was derived from nearby Blue Lake, a deep-azure mountain lake. (03-K1)

Boaz Mountain: Named for Kinder Boaz, early miner and ferry operator across the Applegate and Little Applegate Rivers. One of several searly German immigrants, he settled on a homestead claim near the base of this peak. (01-Ja)

Bob's Bog: See Bill Creek; same origin but the actual name sake is unknown. (06-Ja)

Boston Bluff: The origin and date of this name are unknown. It was probably given by an early Forest Service employee. (03-K1)

Boundary Butte: Named because of the peak's position astride the National Forest boundary in the South Fork - Rogue River drainage; post-dates 1907 and undoubtedly given to this butte by early Forest Service personnel. (03-Ja)

Boundary Springs: These springs form the origin of the Upper Rogue River; named subsequent to 1905 because of their location at the boundary between Crater Lake National Park and Rogue River National Forest. The area around the springs was recently transferred to Park Service administration but the term "Boundary" will probably continue in use. (06-K1)

Bourdon Springs: Originally called "Bourbon Springs" but mis-spelled on an early 20th century map, and the incorrect name has persisted on later editions. The small spring may have been named after an empty whiskey bottle found there by local ranchers or hunters; however, it is more likely that the term was part of an "alcoholic" theme given to several of the favorite drinking-water sources found in the lava fields west of Mt. McLoughlin (e.g., Whiskey Springs, Bourbon Springs, Rye Springs). Michel Bourdon was a Hudson's Bay Company fur trapper during the early 19th century. Although he definitely trapped many streams in the Pacific Northwest [he was killed by Indians in the Snake River Country during the 1820's], there is no evidence that he ever ventured into southwestern Oregon. He died before the Ogden or McLeod H.B.C. brigades entered this area.) (03-Ja)

Bowen Creek: John B. Bowen was a rancher in the Cascade foothills during the 1860s and 1870s; he may have grazed stock in this vicinity, hence the name. A sizable forest fire burned parts of this drainage in about 1930. (03-Ja)

Brandenburg Camp: One of the turn-of-the-century camping spots at Huckleberry City, on Huckleberry Mountain. The Brandenburg family, said to have been relatively wealthy ranchers from the Klamath Basin, camped in this spot each year during the berry-picking season. (06-Ja)

Broadenaxe Gulch: A broadenaxe (sometimes "broad-axe") was used to hew logs into square timbers for houses, barns and other structures. The actual origin and date of this name is unknown, although it definitely predates 1905. (01-Ja)

Brown Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it could be in honor of the early settler after whom the Jackson County community of Brownsboro was named. Brown Mountain was formerly mapped as Black Mountain, and was known by that name well into the twentieth century. (02-Ja, K1)

Brown's Cabin, Creek: Said to date from around 1900 when a Mr. Brown attempted to raise muskrats commercially at this site. The animals kept escaping from the fenced enclosure and Mr. Brown soon abandoned his scheme. His cabin served as an early-day ranger station. (06-Ja)

Browntown: Supposedly named after another Mr. Brown, an early (ca. 1855) miner in the area; should not be confused with the better known "Browntown" of the upper Illinois River drainage. (01-Ja)

Brush Mountain: Named in late 19th century for the abundant manzanita and snowbrush growing on the slopes of this ridge in old burned areas. (02-Ja)

Buckhorn Mountain: This peak is located near the head of Elk Creek (see Elkhorn Peak) and probably was given by early settlers. For a brief time, the mountain was shown on Forest Service maps as "Angle Mountain," evidently because of its location at a major right-angle corner in the 1910-40 National Forest boundary. The older name persisted, however, and the Forest Service term was dropped. (06-Do,Ja)

Buck Mountain: A peak on the ridge between the Middle Fork and the Butte Fork of the Applegate River; named ca. 1908 for C. J. Buck, first supervisor of Crater National Forest and later Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service. (01-Si)

Buck Rock: Named by Albert Winkle in about 1860 for the "many buck deer" which he annually shot in the oak grove on the summit. (Most of the area's features called "Buck Peak," "Buck Point," etc., were named in this manner.) (06-Ja)

Bull Gap: Named during 1930s-1940s by a local rancher when he found a dead bull near here. Formerly called "Dead Bull Gap." (02-Ja)

Bull Pine Gap: This place-name probably dates to the early Forest Service period. The term refers to any young, thrifty ponderosa pine with dark-colored bark. (02-Ja)

Bunker Hill: The date and origin of this name are unknown; it was in use during the early Forest Service days and may have been given by one of the first rangers. (See Devil's Peak.) The name was probably inspired by or somehow associated with nearby Boston Bluff. (03-Kl)

Burnt Peak: Like "Baldy Peak," this was a common early name for any mountain or ridge with a prominent, unforested summit, as if the former timber had been "burnt" off. Although this peak has probably experienced a number of wildfires, its barren southwest slope is a result of relatively low elevation and solar aspect. (01-Ja)

Burton Butte: A volcanic ridge south of Dead Indian Road, named ca. 1910 after one of the homesteaders in this area. (02-Kl)

Butler Butte: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; probably after an early-day rancher in the Elk Creek or South Umpqua drainage. (William S. Butler was a prominent rancher in Jackson County during the 1860s and 1870s.) (06-Do)

Butte Falls: Location of a waterfall and early 20th century sawmill on Big Butte Creek; name later applied to the nearby town. (03-Ja)

Butte Fork of the Applegate River: Named because the stream heads among the high buttes of the Siskiyou crest (Red Buttes, Rattlesnake Butte, Goff Butte, etc.) The term "fork" was used by early miners to designate several major tributaries of the Applegate River. (01-Si)

Butte Lake: See Moraine Lake. (01-Si)

Bybee Creek: The Bybee family settled in the Rogue River Valley near Jacksonville, in the 1850s. The creek was named around 1900 after F. E. Bybee, a Medford sheepman who ranged his flocks along the Rogue-Umpqua divide north of Abbott Butte. (06-Ja,Kl)

Cameron Meadows: James and Robert Cameron were settlers in the area near the mouth of the Little Applegate River. They trailed their cattle up the Butte Fork, utilizing this open meadow area for summer range. The name probably dates from the 1870s-1880s. The location is shown on some maps as being next to the Butte Fork, but it was actually on the slope to the northwest. (01-Si)

Camp Gulch: Named for "Five Mile Camp," at the mouth of this gulch on the Middle Fork of the Applegate; this camp was located five miles from the Mohawk Mine, one of John Knox McCloy's mining projects. (01-Si)

Camp Two: A 1920s-1930s logging camp on Fourbit Creek, the second such camp developed by the Owen-Oregon Lumber Company. (03-Ja)

Carberry Creek: A name dating from the 1850s-1860s; it commemorates Jim Carberry, an early placer miner on this stream. The term "Steamboat Creek" was used on some maps around the turn-of-the-century, but it did not meet with local favor. (01-Ja)

Carey Lake: This subalpine lake, located near the crest of the Cascade Range in Blue Lakes Basin, may have been named for a Klamath Basin settler. No early Forest Service employees with this name are known, and the only Carey shown on pre-1910 Jackson County census records (1900) was Clinton Carey, a 28-year old farm laborer. In short, the origin and date of this name are unknown. A number of other lakes in the area were given female names (Lake Margurette, Lake Elizabeth, Donna Lake) during early Forest Service days; perhaps this particular lake was originally called "Carrie Lake" after a woman. (03-Kl)

Carlson Camp: Named (circa 1910) by Forest Service firefighters after Frank Carlson, a USFS fire guard. (03-Ja)

Carlton Pasture: Named by/for Charles Carleton, Maine-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. (01-Si)

Cascade Range: Named for the Columbia River Cascades, the point of rapids where the river passes west through the mountains; early 19th century. (02,03,06-Ja,Do,Kl)

Castle Creek: Named for the "spires" and "turrets" which the creek has carved from the Mazama pumice along its upper course (circa 1900). (06-Ja,Kl)

Cat Hill: A prominent ridge between Mt. McLoughlin and Blue Rock; probably named in the 19th century by hunters or stockmen because of the presence of cougars. (03-Ja)

Cedar Basin: Named by Forest Service personnel in about 1908 for the thick stand of old-growth incense-cedar along the upper Butte Fork of the Applegate River. (01-Si)

Center Ridge: This ridge is not particularly in the "center" of anything; it probably commemorates Samuel Center, 19th century rancher who may have grazed his cattle or hunted in this area. (02-Ja)

Chappel Spring: Charles Chappel was a miner and rancher who lived in the Ruch area from the 1850s to around the turn-of-the-century. This feature probably was named for him or his son Lyman. (01-Ja)

Charlie Buck Gulch: Charles Buck was a ca. 1910 settler on lower Beaver Creek. This feature was named for him. (01-Ja)

China Gulch(es): There are at least two "China Gulches" in the National Forest; named for the presence of Orientals during the 19th century hydraulic mining operations. (01-Ja)

Cinnabar Gulch: Named circa 1880, because of the presence of cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver (mercury) which was used by miners in the recovery of gold from sluice boxes and ore mills. (01-Ja)

Cinnabar Peak: This name dates to around 1890. Although no cinnabar mines are located in the near vicinity, the mountain was along the "Cinnabar Trail" route between Jacksonville and the popular health resort of Cinnabar Springs, located across the Siskiyou crest in California. The old trail left the Applegate River road and ascended directly up the slope of this peak to its summit, hence the name. (01-Ja)

Cinnamon Peak: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly from the smell of blooming snowbrush, which is plentiful in the vicinity. (03,06-Kl)

City Gulch: A small tributary of Elliott Creek; named for Siskiyou City, a short-lived mining camp at the mouth of the gulch during the 19th century. (01-Si)

Clayton Creek: A tributary of lower Neil Creek; named circa 1855 for Fletcher and Henry Clayton, early settlers in that part of the upper Bear Creek Valley. (02-Ja)

Cliff Lake: A small but relatively deep lake in Seven Lakes Basin, named because of its location at the base of a sheer cliff, the lower portion of Devil's Peak. (03-Kl)

Coalmine Creek, Lick: Named in about 1900 by local ranchers who found black, coal-like rock in the stream. Although some coal mining occurred in the Rogue River Valley east of Phoenix and Medford, the rock from this tributary of Elk Creek proved to be worthless. (06-Do,Ja)

Collings Mountain, Gulch: Named for the Collings (sometimes spelled "Collins") brothers, miners of the 1850s who settled in the Upper Applegate drainage, near the base of this peak. The Collings family continued to reside in the area until recent years. (01-Ja)

Condrey Mountain: According to one source, the name is said to be a corruption of the nickname for "Conover," an early-day miner and hog-drover of the upper Elliott Creek area. However, this latter-day story does not fit with the available facts; it probably commemorates William Condry, a young miner of the 1860s. (01-Si)

Congressional Tree: This inscribed tree, which bears the date 1888 and the names of Judge John B. Waldo and his party, would be more properly known as the "Waldo Tree." Judge Waldo and his companions camped near this tree, at the southeast edge of Island Lake, during their months-long trip along the crest of the Oregon/California Cascades. The term "Congressional" refers to the fact that Waldo used this trip as a "fact-finding mission" preparatory to recommending Forest Reserve protection for the Oregon Cascades' timberlands. (03-Kl)

Cook and Green Creek, Pass, Campground: Robert Cook and the two Green brothers were partners in several mining ventures in this vicinity during the 1870s and 1880s; the name undoubtedly resulted from their activities. Cook and Green Butte is the name proposed by the Forest Service in 1981 for the prominent ridge to the west of the pass. (01-Si)

Copeland Creek: Named in about 1890 for Hiram Copeland, a rancher from the Fort Klamath area who ranged his stock in this area during the summer. The early-day Forest Service proposed the Klamath Indian name "Llao Creek" (after Llao Rock, on the rim of Crater Lake), but this did not meet with local approval. (06-Ja,Kl)

Copper: Name given by U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1981 to visitor center complex located near the Applegate Dam; the Corps at one time proposed the name "Copper Lake" for the reservoir. The name derived from the small community of Copper (gas station, store, post office, school) which dated to around 1922 and was destroyed by the Applegate Lake Project. (This community, in turn, had received its name from an earlier town known by that name, as well as "Joe Bar City" and "Hutton". This first town of "Copper" was located about two miles up Elliot Creek and served the needs of copper miners at the Blue Ledge Mine.) (01-Ja, Si)

Copper Butte: Named circa 1910, because of the copper ore deposits found on the north slope of this mountain, in the Joe Creek drainage. The Blue Ledge Mine was located on its northern slope. (01-Si)

Corral Creek: Evidently named before the turn-of-the-century due to presence of a cattle or horse round-up corral located nearby. This stream drains from the extensive meadows on the west slope of Wagner Butte, an important stock-grazing area since the 1860s-1870s. (02-Ja)

Cox Butte, Creek: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; probably after 19th century stockmen Israel and Franklin Cox. (02-Ja)

Crater Creek: Named (circa 1905) because the stream originates within Crater Lake National Park, on the northwest slope of old Mount Mazama. See Hurryon Creek for a full explanation. (06-Ja,Kl)

Crawford Creek, Camp: These names date to the late 19th century and commemorate a Klamath Basin family who returned to the same spot on Huckleberry Mountain year after year. They are believed to have been Klamath Indians from the Chiloquin area. (06-Ja)

Crepsey Gulch: Formerly mapped as "Crapsey Gulch," evidently named after an early miner. No such person is shown on available Jackson County census records; however, a Robert Cresap, "miner," is shown in the 1870 count. Perhaps the name refers to his presence along this section of the Little Applegate drainage. (01-Ja)

Crippled Horse Spring: This name may pre-date 1900. It probably commemorates a rancher's or hunter's mount which went lame near this place. The area remains one of the most remote on the National Forest. (03-Kl)

Culy Trail: Name given in 1981 to new recreation trail near Applegate Lake, commemorating the Culy family of the Carberry Creek area. The Culy's were late 19th century settlers at the town of Steamboat.

Cur Creek: This name dates to around 1900-1915, perhaps given by the Forest Service because the stream is a tributary of Dead Dog Creek. (03-Ja)

Curiosity Springs: The reason for this name is "curious." It may refer to the spring's somewhat unusual location near the crest of a relatively dry ridge. (01-Ja)

Dagelma Trailhead: This 1981 name commemorates the Dagelma or "River Takelma" Indians of the lower Applegate River and much of the middle Rogue River drainage. These Indians may have occasionally hunted in the vicinity of the present Applegate Lake. (01-Ja)

Dakubetede Trail: Name given in 1981 to a new recreation trail near Applegate Lake. It commemorates the Dakubetede (or Applegate Athapascan) Indians who lived in the upper Applegate Valley until the end of the Indian-miner conflicts of the 1850s. (Some anthropologists spelled the name: "Ta'khoo-pee-te di.") The survivors, including their chief, Hart-tish, were removed to a reservation on the north-central Oregon coast. See Hart-tish Park. (01-Ja)

Daley Creek, Prairie: Named for William Daley (or Dailey) of Ashland and Eagle Point; he built a log cabin near the meadow and trapped/hunted in the vicinity during the 1870s-1880s. Sometimes spelled "Daly." (02-Ja)

Daniel Creek, Springs: These features were named for George Daniels, a late 19th century trapper and homesteader who had a cabin near the head of the creek. (03-Ja)

Dark Canyon: An aptly-named tributary drainage of Palmer Creek. The steep slopes to the south block the sun from the canyon bottom throughout the winter. The name probably dates from the late 19th century. (01-Ja)

Dead Dog Creek: This name probably pre-dates 1900, evidently given by a local settler because of a dead hound found nearby. (03-Ja)

Dead Indian Creek, Soda Springs: The creek name dates from the 1850s, when Ashland area settlers supposedly found a group of murdered (?) Klamath or Takelma Indians in their wickiups. There are several legends about the name but this one seems to have the most basis in fact. The term "Dead Indian Country" is informally applied to the area of the Cascade Range between the South Fork - Little Butte Creek canyon on the north and the Klamath River drainage to the south. The soda springs on the lower part of the stream were not discovered until the 1870s. Based on Harrington's (1981) field notes of his 1933 interview with an Upland Takelma woman, Molly Orton, the non-mineral springs at the head of the creek (i.e., near Howard Prairie Reservoir) may have been known as "Ti'nth," a favored camas-gathering area. Recently, some persons have found the term "Dead Indian" to be offensive and have undertaken efforts to have it changed. The Methodist Church, which operates a camp at the site, has taken steps to change the name of the site. (02-Ja)

Dead Soldier Camp: There is no record of military activity in this vicinity. The place did serve as a ca. 1900 hunters'/sheepherders' camp, and the term "dead soldier" undoubtedly refers to the empty whiskey bottles which were often plentiful at such places. (06-Ja)

Deadman's Point: Named for a miner who was found dead here in the 1870s, and who was buried on this ridge. (01-Ja)

Deadwood Prairie, Creek: Formerly mapped as "Dead Wood"; evidently named for the presence of fire- or insect-killed timber around the edge of the meadow; dates from the 1850s-1860s. A short-lived (ca. 1890s) post office here was called "Swastika," after the shape of a cattleman's brand. (02-Ja)

Deception Creek: As with a number of streams which flow over the porous lava formations of the High Cascades, some portions of this stream are subterranean. Early visitors were evidently "deceived" by the sometimes dry streambed on the surface. See also Fool Creek, Sink Creek, Titanic Creek. (03-Ja)

Dee Lake: The lake is believed to be named after Dee Wright, a well-known USFS horse-packer in the Cascades; he packed the lumber for the lookout structure to the summit of Mt. McLoughlin and served as lookoutman on Rustler Peak in 1917. (03-K1)

Desolation Canyon: Located on the northwest slope of Kangaroo Mountain, this drainage probably was named because of its barren, rocky aspect -- largely the result of peridotite soils, which are extremely high in iron and manganese content and do not favor the growth of most forms of vegetation. "Desolation Peak" is the name proposed by the Forest Service in 1981 for the prominent peak located at the head of the gulch. (01-Si)

Devil's Peak: Several peaks in this area have somewhat "religious" names (e.g., Devil's, Lucifer and Luther), while others have names drawn from classical mythology (e.g., Jupiter, Venus). These names are thought to have been given by an early Forest Service ranger, who felt a need to identify some of the major peaks in the High Cascades between Crater Lake and Mt. McLoughlin. (03-K1)

DeWitt Creek: Named for Jesse P. DeWitt, USFS Ranger at Union Creek during the 1930s. (06-Ja)

Dividend Bar: This hopeful name was applied to a section of Squaw Creek in about 1890 by members of a hydraulic mining company. (01-Ja)

Dogwood Springs: Named (ca. 1910?) for the presence of Pacific dogwood trees near this lava spring's outlet. (03-Ja)

Dole Spring: Formerly "Doyle Springs." This name is said to date to the 1930s-1940s -- after a local resident, a Mr. Doyle, was found dead at the spring during hunting season, apparently from an accidental gunshot wound. (03-Ja)

Donomore Creek, Meadows, Peak: This name dates from the 1850s, after a Frenchman who built a cabin in the meadow and who was later killed during an Indian raid (the "Humbug War" episode). Temporarily mis-mapped by the early Forest Service as "Dominoe Peak." (01-Ja,Si)

Doug Ingram Memorial Tree: A young ponderosa pine near Fourbit Creek commemorated in 1929 to Douglas C. Ingram, Forest Service grazing examiner who died fighting a forest fire near Chelan, Washington in 1927. Ingram had admired this tree (which at this writing is a sizable tree) as a "thrifty seedling" while doing range examination work on the Crater National Forest in the early 1920s. (03-Ja)

Dudley Mountain: Named (circa 1910) for local timber-claim speculator C. J. Dudley. Dudley post office operated from 1909 through 1912, serving the homesteaders north of Butte Falls. (03-Ja)

Duel Creek: The origin and date of this name are not known. F. K. Deuel arrived in the Medford area during the 1890s and rose to prominence as a banker, merchant and developer of Del Rio Orchards, but it is doubtful that he had any connection with this small stream near Butte Falls. (03-Ja)

Duncan Gap: John W. Duncan and Charles Duncan were miners of the 1850s-1860s; this low pass from the Little Applegate River to Glade Creek, which provided access to the high country of the Siskiyou, was probably named for one of them. (01-Ja)

Dunlop Meadows: Unofficial name for two large meadows in the South Fork-Little Butte Creek drainage, southeast of Dead Indian Soda Springs and overlooking the South Fork Canyon. Named for the ca. 1920s "Dunlop Ranch" located there. "Old man" Dunlop is said to have been a "squatter" who raised goats (and who may have made bootleg whiskey at this remote spot during Prohibition). (Although the meadows were occupied by Dunlop and others in the relatively recent past, the actual history of these settlers seems to be little known by the present residents of the South Fork drainage.) (02-Ja)

Dutch Creek: Probably a mid-to-late 19th century place name, after a miner of German ancestry. (01-Si)

Dutchman Peak: Named for a German immigrant/miner who was found dead of exposure in this vicinity in the 1870s. (01-Ja)

Echo Canyon, Lake: See Hello Canyon; probably named in the same manner. Some maps show the small lake as "Elk Lake" but this name is not in common use. (01-Si)

Eighty-Acre Creek: The name undoubtedly dates from ca. 1900, during the timber-claim and homestead boom. Someone probably named the stream because his homestead claim along this creek amounted to a total of eighty acres. (03-Ja)

Eileen: Short-lived mining "town" on upper Joe Creek, circa 1909; named for daughter of Dr. J. F. Reddy of Medford, who was one of the original Blue Ledge mineral claimants. The town had a hotel, store and several houses; it served the thirsty Blue Ledge miners alcohol, which was forbidden from sale/consumption on the actual mining claims located nearby. (01-Si)

Elephant Head: The date and origin of this name are uncertain, but it may have been given during the early Forest Service years. There are a number of other natural features along this section of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide: Hawk Mtn., Falcon Gap, Wolf Peak, Jackass Mtn., Whaleback Mtn., etc. Some of these names may have been given either within a short period of time or as a group, perhaps by turn-of-the-century surveyors or early Forest Service employees. The name "Elephant Head" evidently refers to the massive appearance and grey color of this huge outcrop of volcanic rock. (06-Do)

Elgan Meadows: Named for Jesse G. C. Elgan, USFS Ranger at Fort Klamath in the early 1930s. This name has dropped from use on recent maps. (06-Do)

Elijah, Mount: Named sometime prior to 1900 after Elijah Davidson, a hunter from the Williams area who discovered the Oregon Caves in 1874. (01-Jo)

Elk Burn: Name given by early Forest Service employees to a 1910 burned area located on the north slope of the Middle Fork - Rogue River Canyon near Geyser Springs. Elk became plentiful in the young brushfields during the 1920s and the unofficial name has persisted. A waterfall in the vicinity was later named "Wapiti Falls." (06-Ja)

Elkhorn Peak: Located at the head of Elk Creek, which probably explains the name. Early settlers may have found elk antlers or "elk horns" nearby. (06-Do)

Ellick Creek: Evidently due to a mapping error, said to have originally been called "Lick Creek" after a mineral lick along the stream. (02-Ja)

Elliott Creek: Named for J. J. Elliott (sometimes spelled Elliot), New York-born immigrant who, with William Dorn, was among the first men to mine in the upper Applegate drainage; ca. 1852. (01-Si)

Emily, Mount: A peak on the ridge between the Middle Fork and Butte Fork of the Applegate River, originally named "Mount M.L.E." in about 1908, after Martin L. Erickson, first deputy supervisor of the Crater National Forest. (01-Si)

Esmond Mountain: Named for C. E. Esmond, settler on the North Fork of Little Butte Creek, ca. 1890. Based on Harrington's (1981) 1933 interview with Molly Orton, this peak is most likely the one referred to as "So-ytanak Mountain" by the Upland Takelma (native meaning unknown; see Little Butte Creek). (03-Ja)

Ethel Mountain: Three peaks on the Cascade crest, "Ruth, Ethel and Maude," were named by early-day Forest Service employee Lee C. Port, after his wife and daughters. His wife, Maude, worked as the telephone operator and fire dispatcher for the Applegate Ranger District from about 1920 to 1940. (03-K1)

Fantail Creek: Named in about 1910 by Forest Service personnel after the characteristically "fantail" shape of a large burn on the slope above the creek. (03-Ja,K1)

Farewell Bend: Named (circa 1870s) by east-bound travelers on the Union Creek Military Trail (old Crater Lake Road), at the point where one had the last glimpse of the Rogue River before ascending the Union Creek drainage to Fort Klamath. (06-Ja)

Farva Creek: The date and origin of this name are unknown. (03-Ja)

Fawn Springs: This place, located in the High Cascades near Solace Cow Camp, was named by FS employee Jack Hollenbeak in 1960 when he found a bear-killed fawn nearby. He had observed the young deer at the springs for several days prior to its death. (03-K1)

Figurehead Mountain: Probably named in about 1908 by Forest Service personnel who were responsible for many of the place names in this area. The peak rises abruptly "like a figurehead" from the shores of Azalea Lake. With imagination, face-like silhouettes can be seen on the side of the cliffs. (01-Si)

Finch Lake: Named fairly recently (ca. 1960) in honor of Douglas Finch, an employee of the Butte Falls Ranger District during the 1940s and 1950s. (03-K1)

Fireline Creek: Named by USFS firefighting crew in 1910 while working to contain the South Fork Burn. Apparently either the creek bed was used as a natural fireline or a man-made fireline was built nearby. (03-Ja)

Fish Lake: This small, shallow "frog pond" in the Siskiyou Mountains probably has not supported a fish population for several centuries. It was most likely named for John Fish, a miner of the 1850s-1860s. (01-Ja)

Fish Lake: This lava-flow-impounded lake (later raised by a storage dam) provided excellent trout-fishing for 19th century sportsmen, hence the name. (02-Ja)

Fish Mountain: Peak on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide; Fish Lake and Fish Creek drain from the north slope of the peak to the South Umpqua River, and the mountain derived its name from these features. (06-Do)

Flat Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown; for most of its lower length the stream has a fairly low gradient, somewhat unusually so, and perhaps this accounts for the name. (06-Ja,Do)

Flat Top: See Round Top. (06-Ja)

Flumet Gulch: Originally spelled "Flume," after the wooden flumes used by Gin Lin and his Chinese laborers to transport mine tailings and water during the 1880s. The name "Flumet Flat" is a post-1970 name given by the Forest Service to a nearby campground. (01-Ja)

Fool Creek: The name refers to the fact that this intermittent stream is very small and difficult to see, even when riding horseback next to it. It flows underground for some of its length. See Deception Creek. (03-Ja)

Foster Creek: Possibly named, circa 1910, for Forest Examiner Harold D. Foster, although it may commemorate a shepherd or other early visitor to the area. (06-Do)

Fourbit Creek: Believed to have been named in the 1860s after a Fort Klamath soldier dropped a gold piece into the creek while crossing the ford of the Military Wagon Road. Contrary to one account, there is no known basis to the story that the name came from a "road-house" along the creek which served meals for "four-bits." (03-Ja)

Fourbit Ridge: Spur-ridge which connects the Rabbit Ears rock outcrop with the main ridge of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. The date and origin of the name are uncertain but it seems to be relatively recent, perhaps given by Forest Service employees. (06-Do)

Fredenburg Butte: This peak, located several miles north of Butte Falls, was evidently named for Francis Fredenburg, Indiana-born Rogue Valley rancher of the 1870-1890s. He evidently ranged cattle in the area. It is possible that the butte was actually named for one of his children, several of whom lived in the general vicinity. (03-Ja)

French Gulch(es): There are at least two gulches by this name in the upper Applegate drainage; named for the Frenchmen who mined the gold placers in the 1850s-1860s. (01-Ja,Si)

Frenchman's Camp: A circa 1900 shepherders' camp; probably named for an early-day sheepman, perhaps a Basque. (06-Ja)

Frey Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail builders after Ed Frey, a member of the trail crew. Mr. Frey was a settler from the Little Butte/Lake Creek area who hired on with the Forest Service during the summers. (03-Ja)

Frog Pond: Although the name was given in about 1910 to this small, shallow lake in the Middle Fork - Applegate River drainage, it is a common general name applied to any such snow-melt pond. (01-Si)

Fruit Mountain: A peak on the ridge between the Middle Fork and Butte Fork of the Applegate River. Named, circa 1908, after William Fruit, first Forest Service ranger in the upper Applegate drainage. (01-Si)

Gardner Peak: The origin and date of this name are unknown; probably after an early settler in the Wood River Valley around Fort Klamath. (03-K1)

Garvin Gulch: This name dates from around 1900, after Andrew J. Garvin of Talent, who hunted in this area. (01-Ja)

Geyser Springs: Name applied to a major spring on the north slope of the Middle Fork - Rogue River Canyon where frothy water issues from the lava formation in a manner similar to a geothermal geyser. (06-Ja)

Ginkgo Creek: Said to have been named (circa 1860s) for a ginkgo tree planted by itinerant Chinese, who probably were traveling to or from the John Day River gold mines. No such tree has been definitely found growing in the vicinity, although there have been a few local people who claim to have seen it. (06-Ja)

Glade Creek: A major tributary of the Little Applegate River which heads among the meadows ("glades") of Big Red Mountain and Dutchman Peak. This seems to be the most probable origin of the name. (01-Ja)

Goff Butte: Located at the head of Goff Creek, which flows south into the Klamath River at the site of "Fort Goff," a mid-to-late 19th century settlement, named after John Goff, Pennsylvania-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. (01-Si)

Goldenstairs Trail: This early Forest Service trail ascends the crest of a steep ridge from Woodruff Meadows to the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. The name may date to the pre-Forest Service era. Stockmen and hunters climbed the high-gradient trail; the steepness of which may have been likened to ascending "the golden stairs to the gates of heaven." (06-Ja)

Goodview Point: This name evidently dates to the early Forest Service period, when it is first shown on local maps, this peak provides a "good view" of the upper Elk Creek drainage. (06-Ja)

Goose Egg Mountain: Located just south of Goose Nest Mountain; a volcanic peak probably named by a Wood River Valley settler in the late 19th century because of its rounded shape. Goose Nest Mountain is a low volcanic cone, somewhat similar in silhouette to the shape of a wild goose nest. (03-K1)

Gopher Ridge: Pocket gophers, as well as "pikas" are common in the high elevations of the Cascades. The name probably dates from early Forest Service days. (03-K1)

Graham Creek: Named (circa 1910) for E. F. Graham, a homesteader who settled in this area for a few years and attempted to grow commercial quantities of ginseng for sale in San Francisco's Chinatown. Many of the other creeks in this section of the "Prospect Flat" were also named after turn-of-the-century homesteaders. (06-Ja)

Grass Lake: Named, ca. 1900, because of the thick growth of sedge along the margins of the lake. (03-K1)

Gravel Butte: This name (ca. 1910?) probably refers to the volcanic agglomerate or conglomerate rock formation found here. The numerous inclusions of small rocks give the exposed cliffs in this area the appearance of consolidated gravel. (06-Ja)

Grayback Mountain: A prominent peak on the Illinois-Applegate divide of the Siskiyou crest; probably named because of the greyish hue of the peak's exposed granitic rock. (Grayback Mountain may have had spiritual significance to the Shasta Indians as the "source" of summer thunderstorms, see Dixon [1907]). (01-Ja)

Greely Creek: Named for "Uncle" Henry Greely, who settled near Wagner Gap in the 1870s-1880s; Greely evidently built a small mining/irrigation ditch from this creek to his claim. (02-Ja)

Green Creek: The origin of the name for this small stream in the High Cascades is unknown. Possibly it commemorates Merrick A. Green, Michigan-born "woodcutter" and shakemaker of the 1870s-1880s. Sugar pine shake-makers were some of the first whites to explore and camp in this remote portion of the upper Rogue River drainage. (03-Ja)

Green Valley: This small basin near the head of Steve Fork was named after the two Green brothers, miners of the 1870s. (01-Ja)

Grey Rock: Although the name may have been due to the color of the volcanic deposits exposed near the summit, it more probably commemorates Sam Grey, a local settler who hunted throughout the Elk Creek drainage in the early 20th century. (06-Do)

Gribble Camp: A long-abandoned excursionists' and Forest Service camp on the trail from Ashland to the summit of Mount Ashland. Dating from the early 20th century, it was named by/for Ranger John E. Gribble. A south-trending ridge at the head of Grouse Creek was once mapped as Gribble Peak (Klamath N.F.) (02-Ja)

Griffin Pass: The origin and date of this name are uncertain. Although the Griffin family settled in the Phoenix area of the Bear Creek Valley in the 1850s, one M. B. Griffen homesteaded less than ten miles away from the pass, ca. 1900. (02-Ja)

Grizzly Creek(s): There are two such streams on the Dead Indian Plateau, named for the grizzly bears which preyed on cattle from the 1860s through the 1890s. The present-day "Howard Prairie" was formerly known as Grizzly Prairie. (02-Ja)

Grub Box Gap: A "grub box" was a sturdy metal container in which food was stored, safe from scavenging animals. The name refers to an old cattleman's camp nearby, called "Grub Box Camp" since around 1900. (06-Do)

Gypso Creek: A fairly recent name; after the small-scale contract (or "gypso") loggers who began truck-logging in this area during the late 1930s and World War II. (06-Ja)

Gypsy Springs, Creek: A popular camping place for huckleberry pickers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the actual reason for the name is unknown. The creek was mapped as "Cat Hill Creek" until after 1915; the newer name may refer to the fact that the springs' outlet can shift its location in the lava field, depending on the season of year (that is, it "moves around a lot."). (03-Ja)

Halifax Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may have been given by a 19th century (Scottish?) shepherd, several of whom grazed their flocks in the area. (03-K1)

Hall's Point: Named for George Hall, an Elk Creek Settler who also worked for the Forest Service as fire lookout on this mountain, ca. 1920. (06-Ja)

Hamaker Butte, Bluff, Meadows: Joseph D. Hamaker was a Klamath Falls merchant of the late 19th century. His brother John V. Hamaker was an Oregon land law specialist and surveyor of the same period. Both of them became involved in the public land scandals of that era. These features are said to commemorate one or both of these men; perhaps they were named by John Hamaker himself while surveying/platting the area. (06-Do)

Hanley Gulch: Named for Michael Hanley, Jacksonville area rancher who ranged his cattle in this area during the 19th century. His son, William "Big Bill" Hanley, began a huge cattle ranch near Burns, Oregon, around the turn-of-the-century. The Hanleys once owned the land at the mouth of French Gulch, now beneath the Applegate Dam. (01-Ja)

Harr Point Camp: Name given in 1981 to a small campground on the shores of Applegate Lake. The name commemorates the Harr family, early 20th century settlers on lower Squaw Creek. (01-Ja)

Hart-tish Park: Name given by Forest Service and Corps of Engineers to major recreation site on west shore of Applegate Lake. The name commemorates the last chief of the Dakubetede Indians. Known to the whites as "Chief John," "Tyee John" and "Applegate John," Hart-tish put up a fierce resistance to the encroaching miners and farmers during the 1850s. He surrendered to the U.S. Army in 1856, near present-day Illahee on the lower Rogue River. His home territory included much of what is now called the Applegate Valley. (01-Ja)

Haskins Gulch: William Haskins was a miner and blacksmith in the Applegate Valley area; his sons, Newt and John, later settled on Squaw Creek before 1900. The name dates to the 1860s-1870s. (01-Ja)

Heck Peak: Evidently named (circa 1910) by the Forest Service in contrast to the nearby ridge called "Hell's Island." (06-Ja)

Hello Canyon: Said to have been named by rancher Patrick Swayne, who ranged a herd of cattle on the rocky slopes of Red Buttes during the high-price beef market of World War I. He supposedly liked the sound of his echo in the canyon, hence the name. (01-Si)

Hell's Island: The origin and source of this name are unknown; possibly given by surveyors or early-day Forest Service personnel because of the area's steep, heavily-vegetated slopes. (06-Ja)

Hemlock Springs: Ca. 1920s name, given because of the plentiful western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) stands. Probably given by an early Forest Service ranger. (06-Ja)

Hendricks Creek: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; possibly for Edward Hendricks, miner of the 1850s-1860s and rancher of the 1870s-1880s. (01-Ja)

Heppsie Mountain: The date and origin of this name are unknown. (03-Ja)

Hershberger Mountain, Creek: The Hershberger family settled in the Central Point area during the 19th century. "Old man" George Hershberger trapped and hunted along this section of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, he built a small cabin near the meadow at the base of the peak. (06-Do)

Hinkle Lake: The name commemorated either John, Riley or William Hinkle, 19th century miners and settlers who hunted and prospected in this vicinity. (01-Jo)

Hole-in-the-Ground: A small basin at the head of Foster Creek; the reason for the name is evidently due to the basin's topographic character, although some early 20th century sulphur mining occurred in the vicinity. (06-Do)

Hole-in-the-Ground Creek: A small tributary of Mule Creek, in the Applegate Valley. The name may refer to early mining evidence but this is uncertain. (01-Ja)

Holst Lake: Named for John D. Holst, early-day Forest Service ranger in the Butte Falls area. (03-Kl)

Honeymoon Creek: This small headwater tributary of the Middle Fork-Rogue River, in the Seven Lakes Basin, was named by Forest Service employees in the late 1920s-early 1930s after a Forest Service employee and his new bride camped along the stream during their honeymoon. (03-Kl)

Hop Creek: Named to rhyme with nearby Top Creek. See Round Top. (06-Ja)

Horn Gap: John A. Horn was a hard-rock miner in the Little Applegate Valley during the 1880s; almost certainly named after him. (02-Ja)

Horse Camp: Named by John Knox McCloy in the early 20th century. (01-Si)

Hoxie Creek: Named either for Obadiah Hoxie, Massachusetts-born settler of the upper Bear Creek Valley in the 1870s, or for his son, James N. The Hoxies evidently grazed their stock and hunted deer in the lush meadows of the Dead Indian Plateau. (02-Ja)

Huckleberry Mountain: Called "Iwumkani" (place of huckleberries) by the Klamath Indians; named for its extensive berry patches. (06-Ja)

Humpy Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly from the nickname of an early-day prospector or from the rugged silhouette of this ridge. (01-Ja)

Hurryon Camp, Creek: This name was formally adopted in 1916. The reason may relate to the short, swift character of the stream. It was formerly mapped as "Park Creek." Going north along the old Diamond Lake Road, four successive streams were known as "Crater," "Lake," "National", and "Park" creeks. This was during a period when the Park Service was pushing for transfer of much of this area to the National Park. It is said that a Forest Ranger or Supervisor who resented the Park Service's motives changed the name. The "Crater" and "National" were evidently found acceptable by the Crater National Forest map-makers, however. (06-Do)

Hutton Ridge, Guard Station, Campground: The town of "Hutton" (and other nearby features) was named for the gentleman who owned the assay office at the little community on Joe Bar; circa 1909. See Copper. (01-Si)

Imnaha Creek: This and several other streams were named in the 1890s by Lee Edmonson, a Butte Falls area trapper, after major creeks in the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon -- an area in which he had trapped earlier. (03-Ja)

Indian Creek: A tributary of Carberry Creek, probably named during the Indian War period of the 1850s. A battle between miners and native warriors took place several miles upstream on Carberry Creek. (01-Ja)

Indian Creek, Glade: There is no known historical record of Indian use of this area; the name dates at least to the early 20th century and probably came from the presence of aboriginal artifacts. (03-Ja)

Iron Hand, Knob: Two rock outcrops on the ridge between French Gulch and Squaw Creek; probably from the reddish-orange iron oxide stain of the rocks. (01-Ja)

Iron Spring Gulch: The origin and date of this name are unknown. It probably relates to the discolored water and mineral deposits of a soda spring (Dead Indian Soda Springs are nearby). (02-Ja)

Isherwood, Lake: This small lake is actually located on the Winema N.F. in the Heavenly Twins Basin of the Sky Lakes area. It has had this name since the late 19th century, commemorating F. E. Isherwood, of Portland (one of Judge John B. Waldo's companions during the 1888 horseback trip along the crest of the Cascades, from around Mt. Hood to Mt. Shasta.) See Congressional Tree and Island Lake entries. (03-K1)

Island Lake: A relatively large subalpine lake; it has a one-acre island in its center -- a rather unusual natural feature for a high mountain lake. The name may date from 1888 when Judge John B. Waldo and his party camped at south shore of the lake. (03-K1)

Jack Creek, Flat: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may be the name of an early stockman or settler on the Little Applegate River (Jack Crump?), or it may refer to a male mule or "jack." (01-Ja)

Jackson Gap: This pass in the crest of the Siskiyou was probably named during the early mining period. It was located along the route between the upper Silver Fork (Elliott Creek) drainage of the Applegate Valley and Cow Creek drainage of the Klamath River. This is believed to have been a major trail for 19th century prospectors. The name Jackson was very common and there is no clue as to which Mr. Jackson this place commemorates. (01-Ja)

Jim Creek: This stream near Prospect was named in about 1910 for James E. Grieve, owner of the Prospect Hotel. (06-Ja)

Jim Creek: This small stream in the Siskiyou was probably named for an early miner. (02-Ja)

Joe Bar, Creek: Probably named for an early-day miner on Elliott Creek; no other information is available. A community called "Joe Bar City" (later called "Hutton" and "Copper") sprang up here around 1905. See Copper. (01-Ja)

Juniper Ridge: Named for the presence of a scattered stand of juniper trees; an unusual occurrence of this species this far to the west. (03-Ja)

Jupiter Peak: Dates to the early Forest Service period. See Devil's Peak. (03-K1)

Kanaka Gulch: Named for the presence of "Kanakas" (Hawaiians) who mined in this area during the mid-to-late 19th century. (There is also a "Kanaka Flat" just west of Jacksonville. The term "Kanaka Flat" has been used in some Forest Service reports for the terrace between Kanaka Gulch and Water Gulch, but this name is historically incorrect.) (01-Ja)

Kangaroo Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly named for kangaroo rats which may have inhabited the vicinity, but this seems unlikely. Perhaps an imaginative miner or Forest Service ranger visualized the shape of a kangaroo in one of the peridotite rock outcrops. (01-Si)

Kerby Creek, Hill: Named (circa 1909) by/for Edward Kerby, an early-day Forest Service ranger and lookoutman on Bessie Rock. (06-Ja)

Kettle Belly Glade: This meadow in the upper Silver Fork Basin was probably named during the early mining period, possibly for the presence of a broken or abandoned iron cooking kettle at a campsite. (01-Ja)

Kettle Creek: Named in about 1907 by Forest Service employees Andrew T. Poole and Sam Grey when they found a rusted iron kettle on its banks. (06-Ja)

Kettle Creek, Lake: The origin and date of this name are unknown; probably from an iron kettle found (or lost) nearby by an early prospector. (01-Ja)

Kilgore Gulch: James Kilgore was an Ashland-based businessman and rancher; the gulch evidently was named after him or his son, I. W. Kilgore, in about 1880. (01-Ja)

King Spruce Camp: Named (circa 1920) by Forest Service employees for the large Engelmann spruce tree growing there, said to be one of the largest specimens in the world. (03-K1)

Kinney Creek: Apparently named for Patrick Kinney, Irish-born miner and settler on the upper Applegate River, circa 1850s. (01-Ja)

Kiter Creek: Named for J. D. Kiter, a bachelor homesteader who lived along this stream, ca. 1900. Like many other settlers of this vicinity, he sold his land to the Rogue River Timber Company. (06-Ja)

Knox Gulch: Named for eccentric hermit John "Knox" McCloy, who lived and mined on this and nearby tributaries of the Middle Fork of the Applegate during the early 20th century. (01-Si)

Lake Peak: Named for Hinkle Lake, which is located on the northeast slope, at the head of O'Connell Creek. (01-Jo)

Larkspur Spring: Evidently named by early cattlemen because of the presence of larkspur, a plant poisonous to livestock. (01-Jo)

Larson Creek: Named for J. R. Larson, a homesteader of the vicinity, ca. 1900. After his wife died, Mr. Larson and his three daughters sold the land and moved away. (06-Ja)

Lee Peak: Named (circa 1912) for Lee C. Port, then a fire guard on the Butte Falls Ranger District. (03-K1)

Len's Camp: A sheepherders' and trappers' camp of the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the identity of the namesake is unknown but he was probably a sheepherder who used the site each year. (06-Ja)

Lewis Camp: Named for W. H. Lewis, an Eagle Point sheepman who ranged his flocks along this section of the Rogue-Umpqua divide around the turn-of-the-century. (06-Do)

Lewis Creek: The origin and date of this place name are uncertain; probably after an early miner on Sturgis Fork. John Lewis was a Hawaiian-born miner of the 1850s-1860s; probably named after him. (01-Jo)

Lick Mountain, Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown, possibly after a salt or mineral lick -- a common natural feature in this part of the Siskiyou Mountains. The Dakubetede often hunted deer at such licks in this area (see Harrington [1981]). (01-Si)

Lick Rock: This section of the Western Cascades contains several mineral springs or "licks"; probably named in about 1900 by Elk Creek ranchers or hunters. Mis-named "Luck Rock" on early Forest Service maps. (06-Ja)

Lilly Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may commemorate a person, although wild lilies are fairly common in this general area. (01-Ja,Si)

Lime Gulch(es): There are two Lime Gulches in the Applegate River-Palmer Creek area. Early miners are said to have valued the limes and other citrus fruits brought by ship to Crescent City because the fruit helped to prevent scurvy and other diseases. However, English sailors, often known as "Limeys," mined in the southwestern Oregon area (e.g., "Sailors' Diggings"), and the place-names might commemorate a group of them. A more probable explanation is that small mineral licks, containing lime-like marble deposits, occurred along the streambeds. (01-Ja)

Little Applegate River: First known as Applegate Creek (as opposed to the River) by local settlers; name officially changed to present form after 1900 in order to avoid confusion with the Applegate Creek of the South Umpqua River. (01-Ja)

Little Billie Creek: Evidently named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders for one of the crew members (or possibly for Billie Shannon, who worked as a clerk in the Supervisor's Office). See Big Ben Creek. (03-Ja)

Little Butte Creek: Named during the 1850s, because the North Fork heads on the south slope of "Snowy Butte" (Mt. McLoughlin). See Big Butte Creek. The Upland Takelma evidently referred to this stream as "So-ytanak" (Meaning "corner"; see Harrington [1981]). (02-03,Ja)

Lodgepole Creek, Prairie: Named around 1900 because of the dense thickets of lodgepole pine in this vicinity. (03-Ja)

Lonesome Lake: This name probably originated during the early Forest Service period. This small, isolated lake is located several miles from the nearest sizeable lake in the headwaters of the Butte Fork-Applegate River, and somewhat off of the "beaten track," hence the name. See also Azalea Lake entry for possible aboriginal name. (01-Si)

Long Prairie Creek, Camp: A turn-of-the-century hunters' and sheepherders' camp; probably named because of the extensive system of long "stringer" meadows which occur near this place. (06-Ja)

Lookout Gulch: Named (circa 1910) because it provided access from the Middle Fork of the Rogue River to the fire lookout on the summit of Bessie Rock. (06-Ja)

Lost Prairie: Ca. 1860 name for the small meadow at the head of Beaver Dam Creek, just north of Dead Indian Road (on private land). For many years, the name itself has been "lost." Between 1856 and the 1870s, Lost Prairie was the terminus of the Dead Indian Road from Ashland. (02-Ja)

Louse Rock: The origin of this name is uncertain. It probably dates to the early mining period. (01-Ja)

Lucifer Peak: See Devil's Peak. (03-K1)

Lucky Camp: A turn-of-the-century sheepherders' and hunters' camp, and later a seasonal USFS guard station. The reason for the camp being "lucky" (good grazing? good hunting?) is unknown. (03-K1)

Lund Creek: See Graham Creek; same origin, from the homestead period. (06-Ja)

Luther Mountain: See Devil's Peak. (03-K1)

Lyman Creek: This name evidently commemorates Lyman Chappel, local miner and rancher of the 19th century. (01-Ja)

Malice, Lake: This lake is actually on the Winema N.F., near Fourmile Lake. According to an early Forest Service account, the lake was originally named (by FS personnel?) Lake Clarice, and was evidently mis-spelled by later cartographers. Lakes Bernice and Janice are nearby. (03-K1)

Mammoth Pine: A large-diameter sugar pine, (*Pinus lambertina*), long a landmark along the old Crater Lake Road, and a Forest Service interpretive site from the 1930s to the present day. The tree died from a bark-beetle infestation and was cut down in the 1960s. (06-Ja)

Maple Dell Gap: This place was possibly named for the presence of big-leaf maple trees growing in a moist, "slump" area on the nearby slope. (01-Ja)

Marble Gulch: Small deposits of low-grade marble do occur in the upper Applegate River drainage and this fact may be the source of the name. However, no marble deposits are known for this particular gulch and most early references to such rock called it "limestone." A more likely origin for the name is Henry Marble, Prussian-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. Aptly enough, he later returned to his original occupation of stonemason. (01-Si)

Matney Gulch: Named by/for Tennessee-born Charles B. Matney, miner and farmer of the 1850s-1870s. Matney's name appears in the account books of the Kubli Store (located near the confluence of the Applegate River and Thompson Creek). He evidently mined or lived near this gulch during the mid-19th century. (01-Ja)

Matthews Guard Station: Site of an early Forest Service administrative site on upper Elk Creek, named for local homesteader John Matthews. (06-Ja)

Maude Mountain: See Ethel Mountain. (03-K1)

Mazama Creek: Named (sometime in the early 20th century) after Mount Mazama, the collapsed caldera of which now contains Crater Lake. The mountain was named for the Mazama Mountaineering Club of Portland; the term is Spanish for "mountain goat". (06-Do,K1)

McCall Creek: The McCall family settled near the present site of Prospect in the late 19th century. Irvin McCall helped to cruise timber for the Rogue River Timber Company in this area around 1900; the stream was named by/for him. (06-Ja)

McCallister Soda Springs: Named in about 1880 for Simon McCallister, who developed the springs as a primitive health resort. (06-Ja)

McDonald Creek, Peak: Port (1945) claims these features were named for one D. McDaniels, an early gold miner, and was then later changed to the present form. However, Hugh McDonald of Jacksonville was also a miner in this area in the 1850s-1860s and it seems likely that he named some of the local landmarks. (02-Ja)

McKee Basin, Lake: Named (circa 1907) for Silas McKee, an early-day Forest Service ranger who customarily hunted in this part of the Cascades. (03-K1)

McKee Bridge, Picnic Ground, Store: Named for Adelbert McKee, local rancher who donated the small parcel of land along the Applegate River for construction of a bridge. This Howe-truss, covered bridge (constructed in 1917) saw heavy use by stages and wagons travelling between Jacksonville and the upper Applegate Valley. During the 1930s a store and a Forest Service campground were built near the bridge. (01-Ja)

McKie Camp: Named for Tom McKie, a sheepherder from the Klamath Basin side of the Cascades, said to have been a Klamath Indian. (03-K1)

McLoughlin, Mount: Known to the local Indians by a variety of names (Takelma: "Alwilamchaldis;" Klamath: "Walum," "Kesh yainatat;" Modoc: "Melaiksi;" Shasta: "Makayax"). The early American settlers called it "Snowy Butte" and later "Mount Pitt" (this was due to the misinterpretation of an 1830s map which showed the present Mt. Shasta as "Pitt Mountain" because of its proximity to Pit River). Previously, in 1827 Peter Ogden, first white trapper in the area, had originally named it "Mt. Sastise" (for the Shasta Indians), but within a few years this term had been transferred to the peak which presently bears the name "Shasta." (Local old-timers still use the term "Mount Pitt" for Mt. McLoughlin, although to be absolutely historically correct, it should actually be called Mt. Shasta!). The term "Mt. McLoughlin" (originally applied to one of the Three Sisters) honors Dr. John McLoughlin, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Pacific Northwest during the 1820s-1850s, and has been in use for this particular peak for many decades. One hopes that, to lessen the amazing amount of historical confusion over this peak's name, the present name will be the last. (Another proposed name, ca. 1830s, proposed for it was "Mt. Jackson", for President Andrew Jackson.) (03-Ja)

Middlehell Gulch: Formerly called "Middle-of-Hell"; evidently named in about 1909 by Forest Service rangers who rode their horses through the steep, brush-covered canyon on an inspection trip. (01-Si)

Mill Creek: Named in about 1873, soon after construction of a water-powered sawmill on its banks by Slosson and Beeson. (06-Ja)

Mill Gulch: The name of a small stream which drains north into Elliott Creek at the site of Hutton Guard Station. It was named in the mid-1890s because the Siskiyou Mining Company's water-powered sawmill (used to cut flume boards for hydraulic mining) was located at the mouth of the gulch. (01-Si)

Miller Glade: John X. Miller was a 19th century rancher in the Ruch area; he may have ranged his cattle in this area. (01-Si)

Miller Lake: Named for Walter Miller, a 19th century Applegate Valley rancher who made his annual hunting camp at the lake. (01-Jo)

Minnehaha Creek, Camp: The date and reason for this name are uncertain; probably post-1900. The term is an Indian name from the eastern United States, made famous in Longfellow's poem "Song of Hiawatha." Early-day Forest Service employees may have suggested the name. (06-Do)

Misfit Creek, Spring: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly dating from the 1910 South Fork Burn. Portions of the stream flow underground. See Deception Creek (03-Ja)

Monogram Lakes: These are several small "frog ponds," located on the northeast slope of Big Red Mountain. The reason for this name is unknown, but it probably dates no earlier than 1910. (02-Ja)

Moon Prairie: This meadow, located just outside of the present National Forest boundary, was almost certainly named for Andrew S. Moon, Pennsylvania-born settler of the upper Bear Creek Valley whose cattle evidently grazed in this area. A 20th century descendant logged and milled much of the timber of this vicinity during the 1920s-1940s. (02-Ja)

Mooney Meadow: An extensive meadow located between Woodruff Creek and Knob Hill. It was formerly one of the three "Woodruff Meadows." The present name refers to William E. Mooney, a ca. 1900 settler of the Prospect area, who kept a pack-string at the meadow. Mooney packed hunters and dudes up to the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. (06-Ja)

Moraine Lake: Name proposed by the Forest Service in 1981 for a small lake on the north slope of Red Buttes, due to its location within a glacially-carved basin. Because there is already a "Moraine Lake" elsewhere in Siskiyou County, the Forest Service included "Butte Lake" as an alternate proposal. (01-Si)

Morine Creek: Named (ca. 1900) for S. F. Morine, a homesteader on Trail Creek (06-Ja)

Mosquito Swamp: See Skeeter's Swamp.

Mountain Beaver Meadow: Probably named sometime after 1900, because of the presence of aplodontia, or "mountain beaver" -- a largely nocturnal rodent which inhabits the conifer forests of the Cascades, near to Gopher Ridge, so the names may be associated. (03-Kl)

○ Mudjekeewis Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may be a Klamath (or other Indian) word -- if so, it is the only aboriginal place-name to survive into present common usage. The word is said by some people to mean "windy place." One story has it that a Klamath Indian woman showed two early settlers a nearby pass across the Cascades, and that they named the peak to honor their guide. (06-Kl)

Muir Creek: This name was adopted officially in 1916; it may commemorate John Muir, the famous naturalist who accompanied Gifford Pinchot and others to view Crater Lake in the 1890s. (06-Ja,Do)

Mule Creek, Mountain: Mule Creek is said to have received its name during the Indian War period when the mule pulling a howitzer (a small artillery piece) supposedly slipped off the trail and fell into the creek, ruining the soldiers' gunpowder until it could be dried. (01-Ja)

Mulligan Gulch: A group of cattlemen met at this small bay or Big Squaw Lake during a round-up in the late 19th century; they supposedly cooked up a "mulligan stew," hence the name. (01-Ja)

Murphy Gulch: This small tributary of the Applegate River, located between Star Gulch and the Little Applegate River, was probably named during the pre-1860 gold mining era after a miner. (All the "Murphy's" shown on 1860 or later Jackson County census records gave their occupation as "farmer" or "laborer.") (01-Ja)

Nabob Ridge: Named ca. 1907, for the "Nabob claims" of the Blue Ledge Mine; from a Hindu word referring to powerful, prosperous men. (01-Si)

National Creek, Falls, Camp: See Hurryon Creek. (06-Do)

Natural Bridge: This term pre-dates 1900. The place was named for the fact that here the Rogue River flows beneath the remnant roof of a partially-collapsed lava tube, which forms a "natural bridge" spanning the river's banks. (06-Ja)

Neal Springs, Neal Camp Burn: Ca. 1910 place-name for early Forest Service and cattlemen's camp (and nearby fire). Named for Carl B. Neal, Forest Service fire guard in the Trail Creek area during this period. He helped to fight the 1910 fire, maintaining camp at this location. Neal later became Forest Supervisor of the Umpqua N.F. in the 1920s. (06-Ja)

Needle Rocks: The date of this name is unknown; it refers to the tall, narrow rock outcrops eroded from the volcanic tuff. (06-Ja)

Neil Creek: A major tributary of upper Bear Creek, named for Clairborne Neil, early settler in the area south of Ashland. (02-Ja)

Newt Gulch: A small tributary of upper Squaw Creek, named for Newton O. Haskins, who lived a short distance downstream on Squaw Creek. Newt was the brother of John Haskins, settler on the forks of Squaw Creek. See Haskins Gulch. (01-Ja)

Nichols Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders after Will Nichols, trail crew foreman. (03-Ja)

Nick's Spring: This spring is located in the upper Elliott Creek drainage; probably named for Nick Wright, a miner and storekeeper on the Applegate River during the 1870s and 1880s. (01-Si)

Nine Dollar Gulch: Probably named by an early miner, after finding a \$9.00 gold nugget (or "\$9.00 in gold per-cubic-yard" placer diggings) on this tributary of Palmer Creek. (01-Ja)

No-See-em Camp: Probably named by early-day Forest Service employees, for the clouds of small gnats or "no-see-ems" which harrass campers during the spring and summer months. (01-Si)

Oak Mountain: Named (circa 1890) because of the presence of Oregon white oak and/or California black oak -- one of the highest elevation and most easterly occurrences of these trees in the southern Cascades. Formerly mapped as Oak Ridge. (03-Ja)

Ortman Gulch: Unofficial name for gulch on southwest slope of Steamboat Mountain, between Rich Gulch and Swamp Gulch; named for twentieth century resident near the mouth of this draw. (01-Ja)

O'Brien Creek: John A. O'Brien was a 19th century rancher in the Applegate-Provolt area and he trailed his cattle to summer range in this area. One source (Port 1945) claims that the stream was named after an early miner who found a gold pocket worth \$28,000 and excavated a ditch from this creek to work the placer -- exhausting the profit of the deposit. (01-Ja)

Observation Peak, Gap: Believed to have been named in the late 1860s by the Oregon-California Boundary survey party, which may have set up an observation/instrumentation tower on the summit. (01-Ja)

O'Connell Creek: Named after "Old man" O'Connell, an early-day miner on Steve Fork. (01-Jo)

Old Baldy: See Baldy Peak. This peak once had a fire lookout on its summit. (02-Ja, K1)

Onion Springs: Named (circa 1900) for the abundance of edible, wild onions in the moist soil around the spring. (03-K1)

Oregon: This name (first spelled "Our-a-gon") dates from the 18th century. There has been a great deal of speculation over its origin and actual meaning. See McArthur (1974).

Oregon Desert: Not to be confused with the Oregon "High Desert" of the northern Great Basin, this area is located along the crest of the Cascades, south of Crater Lake. Only stunted lodgepole pines grow in the thick deposits of Mazama ash. It was probably named sometime around 1900. (03-K1)

Osier Creek: A tributary of Steve Fork. The name possibly resulted from a mis-spelling of Oster, the surname of the man after whom Steve Fork was named. A species of dogwood, red osier dogwood, may grow in the vicinity; thus the name actually may have been taken from the tree's common name, but this seems doubtful. (01-Jo, Ja)

Palmer Creek: Named for Gideon Palmer, Nova Scotia-born gold miner of the 1860s, said to have been the first to find "color" in this stream (01-Ja)

Panther Creek: There is a Panther Creek and a Panther Gulch in the upper Applegate drainage. Persons from the southeastern and border States commonly referred to the mountain lion as "panther" or "painter." The term "cougar" evidently came into local use later in the 19th century. (01-Ja)

Panther Point, or Peak: Early name for rock outcrop at north end of Wagner Butte ridge. Shown on Forest Service maps as late as the 1920s. See previous entry. (02-Ja)

Park Gulch: The reason for the name of this small stream is unknown. There was a ca. 1860s-1870s Jackson County settler named Walter A. Park. Perhaps he or someone else with that surname mined on Elliott Creek in this area. (01-Si)

Park Meadows: Evidently named because of its proximity to the boundary with Crater Lake National Park; a post-1900 Forest Service name. (06-K1)

Parker Creek, Meadows: Named for William R. Parker, local settler and lookout-man on nearby Rustler Peak from 1913 to 1916. (03-Ja)

Payette Trail: Name given in 1981 to recreation trail at Applegate Lake, commemorating Francois Payette, Hudson's Bay Co. fur trapper who accompanied Peter Skene Ogden on the first trapping expedition (1827) into the upper Rogue River drainage. Although Payette himself probably did not actually pass through the Applegate Lake area, some of Ogden's unnamed trappers did ascend the river to its headwaters drainage in April 1827. (01-Ja)

Pearce Gulch: The Pierce family has mined and settled in the upper reaches of Squaw Creek since the early 20th century; named for Arch Pierce or another member of the family. (01-Ja)

Peavine Mountain: Formerly known as Barr Creek Mountain. Sometime around World War I much of this area was burned in a wildfire. As the wild vetch (known to local stockmen as "peavine") flourished on the slopes of the old burn, ranchers began calling it Peavine Mountain. During the 1930s the Forest Service built a small pole-and-shake trail shelter here (Peavine Shelter was burned down around 1970). (06-Ja)

Perks' Pasture: Named for James M. Perkins (known as "Old Perks"), a miner and packer on the trail between Jacksonville and Elliott Creek in the 1870s-1880s. He supposedly fenced this meadow with split-cedar rails and pastured his horses and mules there during the summer months. (01-Si)

Pete's Camp Creek: Pete Ives was a miner/pro prospector in the area around the turn-of-the-century; he had a campsite near the mouth of the creek. (01-Ja)

Pettinger Swamp: Former name (ca. 1905) for a presently unnamed meadow on the upper South Fork of Little Butte Creek (Sec. 15, T. 37 S., R. 4 E.). Probably named for a turn-of-the-century trapper or cattleman. (02-Ja)

Phantom Meadows: The origin and date of this name are unknown; however, it may be from the "phantom orchids" which are a fairly plentiful species in the moist meadows of this area. (01-Si)

Pole Bridge Creek: Evidently named for a ca. 1920s bridge across the creek which was constructed from peeled lodgepole pines; located on the old Big Elk Road, one of the first Forest Service road projects in this area. (02-Ja)

Post Gulch: Almost certainly named for John D. Post, elderly New York-born Jackson County miner of the 1870s-1880s. (01-Ja)

Prineville Camp: A turn-of-the-century sheepherders' camp, used mainly by sheepmen from central Oregon; named after the major town and county seat of Crook County, Oregon. During the early 20th century, many sheepmen from the sagebrush country of central Oregon trailed their herds to the High Cascades each summer. (06-Do)

Prospect: Hopefully named in the late 19th century by Squire Aiken because of the "good prospects" for construction of a railroad along the Upper Rogue. This community was formerly known as "Deskins," after the first postmaster. (06-Ja)

Pyramid Peak: Probably named (circa 1908) by Forest Service rangers for its somewhat pyramidal shape; a prominent landmark on the Siskiyou crest. (01-Si)

Quaken Asp Glade: Named for the quaking aspen trees which grow around the edge of the meadow, circa 1900. Aspens are relatively uncommon this far west of the Cascades. (01-Si)

Quartz Creek: A tributary of upper Neil Creek; named circa 1920, for the prominent ledges of quartz (phenocryst dikes) exposed in the steep-gradient streambed. A monument-quality granite quarry was active near the creek between 1916 and 1930. (02-Ja)

Quartz Mountain: Named (circa 1900) for the presence of white, agate-like rock near the summit. (06-Do, Ja)

Rabbit Ears: Named for its unusual shape; supposedly known as "Kalistopox" to local Indians (McArthur 1974), this formation (remnant plugs of a volcano) was once called "Camel Humps" and "Twin Rocks" by early white settlers. The present name came into use around 1890. (06-Do)

Rancheria Creek, Meadow: (Sometimes spelled "Rancheree.") Named (circa 1855) for the presence of a small Indian encampment ("rancheria") located in the timber on the edge of the meadow. The term dates back to the early Spanish conquest period of sixteenth century Mexico; it was later used in Mexican California to refer to Indian villages and was adopted by the early Euroamerican mining population. (06-Ja)

Ranger Springs: Named in about 1910 by Forest Service personnel; sometimes mapped as Ranger's Springs. A camping spot for the summer fire guard was located here, overlooking the Seven Lakes Basin and conveniently near to the Devil's Peak fire lookout. (03-K1)

Red Blanket Creek, Mountain: Said to have been named in about 1865 after a white man purchased a large parcel of land from a group of Indians for "one red blanket." This bit of folklore probably rests on a foundation of historical fact -- although the actual amount of land/number of blankets involved in the transaction may have been quite different. There was a 19th century Klamath chief who was known to the whites as "Red Blanket." Perhaps the name commemorated him but this seems doubtful, given the geographical distance between the Prospect area and the Klamath Basin. (06-Ja)

Red Buttes: Named prior to 1900 because of the reddish-orange color of the largely barren peak's peridotite rock. Around 1910, the Forest Service proposed the name "Brewer's Butte," after the Yale botanist who identified and named the Weeping (or Brewer's) spruce, an uncommon species which grows on the slopes of Red Buttes. The old term evidently was preferred by local settlers and it was kept. This and other nearby peaks along the crest of the Siskiyou formed the seasonal hunting territory of the Dakubetede Indians (see Harrington [1981]) and were known to them as the "Big Mountains" or "Naato'ntcha." (01-Si)

Red Lake: The source and date of this name are unknown. Red hydra, a small aquatic animal, are plentiful in the lake, but this seems a doubtful source for the name. Perhaps it came from the color of nearby andesitic rock outcrops. (03-K1)

Red Mountain: Big Red Mountain and Little Red Mountain are outcrops of the same periodtite/serpentine intrusion; as with Red Buttes they were named (pre-1900) because of the weathered color of the rock. (01,02-Ja)

Reeder Gulch, Reservoir: Formerly mapped as "Rader Gulch;" a family by the name of Reeder still lives nearby; they hunted (and still own property) in the vicinity. (02-Ja)

Robinson Butte: This name is thought to commemorate William "Uncle Billy" Robinson, a pioneer miner of the 1850s and, from 1867 to 1898, a major cattleman of the upper Klamath Basin. He evidently drove his cattle to the Jacksonville market by means of the Lake-of-the-Woods area, giving his name to this prominent volcanic peak southwest of Mt. McLoughlin. (02-Ja)

Rock Creek: A tributary of Muir Creek, this rather unimaginative name was officially adopted by the Forest Service in 1916. It probably dates from the activity of the 1910 Diamond Lake Road construction crew. (06-Do)

Rogue River: The origin of this name is unclear, but most sources attribute it to French-Canadian trappers who named the river after the local Indians -- "Coquins" (Rascals or Rogues). Once known as Gold River, originally named "Sastise River" by Peter Ogden in 1827. As with Mt. McLoughlin, it has borne many names: Shasty, McLeod's, To-to-nez and others. The Takelma called it "Dagelam" ("the river"). (03,01-Do,Ja,K1)

Round Top: This forested butte has a relatively rounded summit, hence the name. It was named sometime prior to 1900, in evident distinction to the level-topped peak located about one mile to the north, which was called "Flat Top." The latter name has largely dropped from usage since it no longer appears on current maps. The stream draining east from the two buttes is called "Top Creek" because of these two features. (06-Ja)

Rustler Peak: Formerly known as "Black Butte," the name was changed after local ranchers experienced trouble with cattle thieves. (03-Ja)

Ruth Mountain: See Ethel Mountain. (03-K1)

Rye Flat, Spring: The origin of this name was probably similar to that of nearby Bourbon Springs and Whiskey Springs. (03-Ja)

Sally Glade: The origin and date of this name are unknown. The Sally Ann Chrome Mine (a relatively recent operation) is located in this general area, but the names are probably coincidental. (01-Ja)

Sam Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders after Sam Swenning, then the ranger at Pelican Bay and later Deputy Forest Supervisor. (03-Ja)

Sam's Camp: Named (circa 1910) for Elk Creek settler Sam Geary (not Sam Grey), who maintained a deer hunting and hide-curing camp here. He and others also picked the plentiful huckleberries at this spot each August. (06-Ja)

Sandoz Gap: Named in about 1930 by Lowell Ash after Paul Sandoz, member of the Forest Service trail crew. A number of the Sandoz brothers, who lived on Elk Creek, worked for the Forest Service during the 1920s and 1930s. (06-Ja)

Santiam Peak: This mountain, located in the timber-claim "homestead area" north of Butte Falls, may have been named by a settler from the Santiam River drainage of the Willamette Valley; no definite origin or date is available. (03-Ja)

Schoolma'am Camp: Named in 1910 by Army and USFS firefighters, evidently in honor of a school teacher who helped cook for the fire crew. (03-Ja)

Schoolma'am Creek: Named circa 1900, evidently because the teacher of the early-day Prospect school lived near its mouth on the Rogue River. (06-Ja)

Scraggy Mountain: Formerly mapped as "Ol Scragg"; named for the steep outcrop of loose schist on the peak's summit. (01-Si)

Seattle Bar: Named for the Seattle Mining Company which conducted hydraulic mining operations here on the Applegate River around 1900. (01-Ja)

Service Glades: A series of small meadows on the ridge between Soda Creek and Dead Indian Creek; the name dates from the early 20th century, possibly from USFS stock which was grazed there in the summer. Local settlers had individual names for some of these: Rocky Glade, Dry Lake, Dry Prairie, but these terms have largely dropped from use. (03-Ja)

Sevenmile Ridge: This ridge extends almost seven miles from the Little Applegate River to the summit of Big Red Mountain on the crest of the Siskiyou Mountains. (01,02-Ja)

Shake Camp Spring: Named around 1900 because of the activities of sugar pine shake-makers in this vicinity. (03-Ja)

Sheep Camp Glade: Evidently dates from the 1880-1900 presence of sheepherders along upper Fourbit Creek. (03-Ja)

Shell Rock Butte: Evidently a mis-spelling of "shale rock," an early Forest Service name for this feature (derived from the presence of platey, shale-like volcanic rock). Local settlers called this peak "Round Mountain," but cartographers felt this name to be too common. (Why they allowed the many "Baldy Peaks" to remain unchanged is a mystery; perhaps there was little "input" from local people when this particular name-change was proposed; or perhaps no public comment was sought. Some old-timers still use the old term.) (02-Ja)

Sherwood Butte, Creek, Meadow: The origin and date of this name are unknown; probably after an early-day sheepherder. (06-Do)

Short Creek: This stream is about one mile long, perhaps accounting for the name. However, Reuben Short, Missouri-born farmer, may have ranged his stock in the meadows of the area in the 1860s-1870s. (02-Ja)

Shump Gulch: The origin and date of the name are not definitely known; probably after a miner/teamster, Prussian-born John E. Shumpf, of the 1860s-1870s. (01-Ja)

Silver Camp: A late 19th century travellers' camp on the Old Crater Lake Road. It was named for the many burned snags in the vicinity of the camp, the barkless trunks of which had a silverish color. The name remained in use although most of the snags have long since rotted away. (During the 1920s this area was considered for use as an airfield, evidently to serve a clientele of Crater Lake/Rogue River tourists; the airfield was never built.) (06-Ja)

Silver Fork: The name may have resulted from the brief silver strike on the Siskiyou crest in 1861; the ore values did not prove to be of significant value. However, Portugese-born gold miner Dan Silvers worked in this area during the 1870s-1880s, and the stream was possibly named for him. (01-Ja)

Sinn's Bar Trail: Name adopted by the Corps of Engineers in 1981. Sinn's Bar was a river terrace along the Applegate River, said to be named for a Chinese miner. The location of this river "bar" has been given as either the mouth of French Gulch or further downstream near the mouth of Kanaka Gulch. (01-Ja)

Siskiyou Mountains, Gap, Pass: The name "Siskiyou" is said to be a Cree Indian word for "bob-tailed horse." The mountain summit was apparently named by Hudson's Bay Company trappers in 1829 for one of the horses in Alexander McLeod's fur brigade, after the steed had perished in the snow. The River Takelma Indians are said to have called the peaks "Asawentadis." See also: Ashland. (01,02-Ja,Jo,Si)

Skeeter's Swamp, Creek: Named after Isaac Skeeters, a local shake-maker, who claimed and later abandoned a homestead at the meadow in the late 19th century. Mis-mapped as "Mosquito Swamp" by the early Forest Service. (03-Ja)

Slickear Gulch: Evidently a late 19th century name given by local stockmen. A "slickear is an unbranded calf, usually born on the range, which has often "gone wild" and is very difficult to herd. (01-Ja)

Slick Taw Gulch: The name is said to be from a large "slick" boulder (quartz?) around which an early trail had to pass. The word "Taw" remains puzzling. (01-Ja)

Smith Rock: Named for Ernest Smith (surveyor, lookoutman and photographer for the Forest Service). The Smith family settled in the Butte Falls area in the late 19th century. (03-Kl)

Snowbrush Gulch: Named (circa 1910) for the abundance of Ceanothus velutinus, commonly called "Snowbrush". (06-Ja)

Snowshoe Camp, Butte: Named in the winter of 1910-11 by members of the Forest Service tree-planting crew who seeded the nearby Cat Hill Burn on snowshoes. This over-the-snow seeding project did not prove successful. (03-Ja)

Solace Cow Camp: An early 20th century cattlemen's camp; evidently named because the small cabin there provided "solace" to the ranchers on the edge of the "Oregon Desert." (03-K1)

Soldier Camp: Named in 1910 during the South Fork Burn, for the several companies of U. S. Army troops who helped fight the blaze. (03-Ja)

Sourdough Gulch: A 19th century place-name; undoubtedly resulting from the common term for solitary prospectors. (01-Ja)

Split Rock Creek: Named for the unusual-shaped, large outcrop of granite at the head of that stream, a landmark to early travelers along the Siskiyou crest. (02-Ja)

Spruce Lake: A small pond in the upper Crater Creek drainage. Named in 1925 by the foreman of the Forest Service trail crew which discovered it. A stand of Engelmann spruce grows at one end of the lake. (06-Ja)

Squaw Creek, Lakes, Peak: The lakes supposedly were named in the 1850s when an Indian woman "slipped off of a log while fishing" and drowned (Port 1945). See also Azalea Lake entry for possible aboriginal name of Little Squaw Lake. (01-Ja)

Squaw Flat: Camping area on Huckleberry Mountain favored by the Klamath Indians. The Klamath women supposedly picked most of the berries and tended the camps while the men hunted. The name dates to before 1900. (06-Ja)

Squaw Prairie: The history of this place, located on upper Elk Creek, is uncertain. The name may refer to the presence of Indian grinding tools, once plentiful in these oak-covered hills. (06-Ja)

Squaw Tips: Formerly known as "Squaw Tits"; two prominent lava outcrops on the north slope of Mount McLoughlin. This term, like many others in the western United States, offended the sensibilities of cartographers in Washington, D.C. and was "corrected" on 20th century maps. (03-Ja)

Stanley Meadows: Named for Fred Stanley, local settler and member of the early Forest Service trail crew. The area was formerly known as Elk Wallow. (03-Ja)

Star Gulch: Formerly spelled "Starr Gulch," this early name evidently commemorates M. S. and M. C. Starr, Ohio-born brothers who mined in the vicinity during the 1850s. (01-Ja)

Steamboat Mountain: Named for the Steamboat Mine of the 1860s, a gold lode initially thought to be rich, but which soon "pinched out," or "steamboated." (01-Ja)

Stein Gulch, Butte: The origin and date of this name are unknown; probably after an early miner on Squaw Creek or Elliot Creek. (01-Ja)

Stella, Mount: The origin and date of this name are uncertain. It may have a history similar to that of other "female" place-names in the general area. See Alta Lake. (06-Ja)

Steve Peak, Fork: Named for Stephen Oster, a solitary prospector of the area during the 1860s and 1870s. Sometimes mapped as Steve's Fork, and shown on some ca. 1900 maps as Steamboat Creek. (01-Jo)

Stone, J. Herbert, Nursery: Formerly called "Medford Forest Nursery"; name changed in 1981 to commemorate the former Pacific Northwest Regional Forester during the 1950s and early 1960s. (Ja)

Stricklin Butte, Gulch: Named for Frank Strickland, miner on the Middle Fork of the Applegate River, ca. 1850s-1860s. (01-Si)

Stringtown Gulch: This ca. 1880 place-name is said to derive from a Chinese mining camp located there, the tents and huts of which were "lined up along the slope in a 'string'". Recent Army Corps of Engineers maps mistakenly showed the feature as "Springtime Gulch." (01-Ja)

Stuart Falls: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly after an early-day sheepherder of Scottish ancestry, as this area was once important sheep-grazing ground. (03-K1)

Studhorse Canyon, Creek: Named during the Indian War period, after a miner's stallion was found here, shot with several arrows by Shasta Indians during the "Humbug War." (01-Si)

Sturgis Fork: Named for Alonzo L. Sturgis, a local miner who, during the early 20th century, developed several large hydraulic mines, including one on Forest Creek, southwest of Jacksonville. (01-Jo)

Sucker Creek, Gap: The name "Sucker Creek" resulted during the 1850s when large numbers of inexperienced men flocked to the placer deposits of that stream, a tributary of the Illinois River. Actually, Sucker Creek proved to pay quite well during the 1860s and 1870s. (01-Jo)

Sugarloaf, Big: An early "mining period" name, one of many peaks in the region called by this term. So-called because of these peaks' resemblance to the settlers' consolidated "cone" or "loaf" of bulk sugar. Like "Baldy Peak," this term was brought to the west by residents of the Appalachian Mountain region. (01-Jo)

Sugarpine Creek, Shelter: The name of this stream probably dates to the early 20th century, after the stands of large sugar pine (Pinus lambertina) growing here. The small "Sugarpine Shelter" dates to the early Forest Service period and was used as a summer guard station. It is made from sugar-pine shakes, but the name was probably first applied to the creek. (06-Ja, Do)

Summit Lake: The Rancheria Trail (Jacksonville-Ft. Klamath Military Wagon Road) passed just north of this small lake, located at the watershed divide between the Rogue River drainage and the Klamath Basin; probably named in the 1860s by soldiers or teamsters. (03-K1)

Summit Lake: A small "frog pond" located on the summit of Elliot Creek Ridge. It was located along the early 20th century "Penn Sled Trail" between Squaw Creek and Elliot Creek, and was probably named because the little lake was a landmark along the trail. (01-Ja)

Sumpter Creek: See Imnaha Creek. (03-Ja)

Sunshine Creek: The origin of this name is puzzling. The area is deeply forested. Perhaps the stream is named for Henry Sunshine, Prussian-born Jackson County settler of the 1850s-1860s. (06-Ja)

Sutton Gulch: This tributary of Carberry Creek was probably named for E. J. and/or J. M. Sutton, Illinois-born brothers who mined in this vicinity during the 1850s-1850s. (01-Ja)

Svindth Creek: A small tributary of the Middle Fork-Rogue River. The name dates to the 1940s, commemorating a Swedish-American lumberman who had a small railroad-tie mill operation on the upper reaches of this stream (on a parcel of private land) during World War II. This creek enters the river about one mile downstream from Gyppo Creek. (06-Ja)

Swamp Gulch: Unofficial place-name for ravine draining the west slope of Steamboat Mountain into Carberry Creek. Name evidently refers to the moist portions of the draw, partially formed by pre-1900 hydraulic mining.

Swan Mountain, Valley: Probably named either for Charles Swan, a rancher who lived north of Happy Camp on upper Indian Creek, or for James S. Swan, a miner of the 1870s-1880s. (01-Ja)

Swanson Creek: Named ca. 1900 for J. F. Swanson, a homesteader of the upper Elk Creek drainage. (06-Ja)

Swayne Viewpoint: Name adopted in 1981 for viewpoint overlooking the Applegate Dam. It commemorates Patrick Swayne and his family, early 20th century residents of the ranch at the mouth of French Gulch. This property is now submerged below the waters of Applegate Lake just upstream from the Army Corps of Engineers' rock-and-earth fill dam. (01-Ja)

Sweaty Gap, Gulch: This name dates to the early Forest Service period. Travel along this extremely steep trail between the Middle Fork-Applegate River and the Butte Fork drainage required a great deal of exertion. (01-Si)

Takelma Gorge: Name given by the Forest Service in the 1970s to a narrow basalt canyon of the Rogue River, between Prospect and Union Creek. It commemorates the Indian group which inhabited much of the upper Rogue River drainage. (06-Ja)

Tamarack Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown. The "Tamarack" (or Western Larch) tree, a deciduous conifer of the northern Cascades, does not grow in this region. Hemlock (which does grow in the area) was called "tamarack" by some early settlers in the Pacific Northwest, possibly explaining the origin of this particular place-name. (01-Ja)

Texter Gulch: This place-name pre-dates 1920. A small tributary of Beaver Creek, it was named for Clinton Texter, a 1910-15 homesteader who lived briefly near the mouth of the gulch. (01-Ja)

Thirty-one Bluffs: A series of sheer, nearly 1,000-foot-high cliffs (formed by an ancient landslide) which overlook Dunlop Meadows and the canyon of the South Fork-Little Butte Creek. This post-1940 place-name is due to the fact that a portion of the cliff formation is located in Section 31 (T. 37 S., R. 3 E). However, by far the largest portion of the formation is located in the adjacent Section 36, to the west. (02-Ja)

Thompson Creek: Almost certainly named for John Thompson, English-born miner of the 1860s-1870s. (01-Ja)

Thousand Springs: Named for the many small springs which break forth from the Mazama pumice in this area, along the former National Forest boundary with Crater Lake National Park. (06-K1)

Timberline Creek: This stream drains a well-forested area that nowhere approaches the elevation of the Cascades' subalpine "timberline." It was most likely named soon after 1910 by the Forest Service, because of its nearness to Fireline Creek -- and due to the fact that the drainage was not burned by the fires of 1910. (01-Ja)

① Tipsu-Tyee Camp: Name adopted in 1981 for a small campground on Applegate Lake. It commemorates Tipsu Tyee ("Bearded Chief") of the Shasta Indians. A stubborn foe of the white miners, he who lived in the Siskiyou Mountains between present-day Ashland, the Klamath River and the Applegate Valley. Tipsu Tyee was killed during a skirmish on the Klamath River in the 1850s. (01-Ja)

Tison Gulch: The gulch is located in the upper Elk Creek drainage, an area of homesteading around the turn-of-the-century. One Brady Teson (a mis-spelling of Tison?) is shown on the 1900 Jackson County census; perhaps he homesteaded or hunted in the vicinity. Warren Tison worked on the Crater N.F. before World War I. During that conflict, he served in the armed forces; his ship, the Tuscania, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast but Tison survived. The place-name thus may commemorate one of the local Forest Service war veterans. (06-Ja)

Titanic Creek: Named by Deputy Forest Supervisor Sam Swenning because the stream "sinks" into a lava tube somewhere along its course. The sinking of the great luxury liner Titanic was big news in the spring of 1912; the name was probably given in that year or shortly afterwards. (03-Ja)

Tolman Creek: A major tributary of lower Neil Creek, named for Judge James C. Tolman, an early settler in the area south of Ashland. (02-Ja)

Tom and Jerry Mountains: "Twin" peaks on a ridge in the High Cascades. The name pre-dates 1920 and may have been bestowed by an early Forest Service packer to commemorate two of his mules, but this is no more than a guess. There is an alcoholic drink, popular since before the turn-of-the-century, called a "Tom and Jerry." It is a punch with large portions of brandy (Tom) and rum (Jerry). Perhaps the place-name was somehow inspired by its alcoholic namesake. (03-K1)

Top Creek: See Round Top. (06-Ja)

Towhead Lake: Name proposed by the Forest Service in 1981 for a small lake on the north slope of Red Buttes, due to the "blond" color of the weathered peridotite rock. (01-Si)

Trail Creek: Named in about 1855 because a major Indian and early settlers' trail between the Rogue and Umpqua drainages paralleled this stream. (06-Ja)

Trail Creek: A tributary of Brush Creek in the upper Applegate drainage; possibly named in the mid-19th century because a trail connected Brush Creek with Thompson Creek (may have followed this stream.) (01-Ja)

Travail Creek: The term means "hard work, exhausting labor." The reason for this name is unknown; although it may have been named by early-day Forest Service trail-builders. (06-Do)

Tucker Gap: The Tucker family settled in the area, downstream from Prospect, in the 1870s and they ranged cattle in the upper Elk Creek area. This feature is undoubtedly named after one of the Tucker family. (Emmet Tucker is said to have developed his prototype "Tucker Sno-Cat" vehicle while living in Jackson County during the 1930s.) (06-Do)

Twenty-nine Creek: For most of its relatively short length, this stream flows north to south through the center of Section 29, T. 32 S., R. 4 E., W.M. The name probably dates subsequent to 1930. (06-Ja)

Twin Ponds: Two shallow, snow-melt ponds of nearly identical size and shape. The Rancheria Trail (Military Wagon Road) passed between these two ponds, sometimes mapped as "Twin Lakes." (03-Ja)

Twincheria Creek: This tributary of Rancheria Creek closely parallels that stream for over three miles before joining it. Local settlers may have thought of the two creeks as "twins," hence the name. (03-Ja)

Union Creek, Peak: Named in 1862 (the Civil War had begun the year before) by "patriotic" prospectors Chauncy Nye and Hiram G. Abbott. (Pro-confederate feelings, however, ran high among a large segment of the Jackson County population.) (06-Ja, K1)

Varmint Creek, Camp: A turn-of-the-century hunters' and sheepherders' camp; probably named after the presence of coyotes or other "varmints." (06-K1)

Venus Peak: See Devil's Peak. (03-K1)

Violet Hill: No violets are known to grow near this high-elevation peak in the Seven Lakes Basin. The origin of the name is believed to be similar to that of nearby Alta Lake. It evidently commemorates Violet Cook, a clerk in the Supervisor's Office and one of the first female employees of what is now the Rogue River National Forest. She was a very capable employee who, in essence, often served as Acting Forest Supervisor during the 1910-1915 period. (03-K1)

Wagner Butte, Creek, Gap: Named for Jacob Wagner, early settler in the present area of Talent, Oregon, who later operated the flour mill near the Ashland Plaza. The Upland Takelma called the high, snow-covered ridge "Alke'takh." (02-Ja)

Wagon Camp: Named (circa 1890) for the many wagons which were left here each summer when the berry-pickers rode their horses up the steep trail to the camping areas on the summit of Huckleberry Mountain. (06-Ja)

Wallowa Creek: See Imnaha Creek. (03-Ja, K1)

Wapiti Falls: "Wapiti" is a Great Plains Indian term for elk, later adopted by some Euroamericans in the 20th century. This post-1960 name was given by the Forest Service to a series of springs which erupt from lava fissures near the Middle Fork of the Rogue River. "Wapiti" (still called elk by almost all local residents) are plentiful in the old burns nearby. (06-Ja)

Wards Fork: This stream, based on its location near Alex Hole, was most likely named for Alex Ward, New York-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. Other contemporary miners in Jackson County who shared the same surname included: Thomas Ward, an Irish immigrant; Elbert Ward, from Arkansas; John B. Ward, a Canadian; William Ward, another New Yorker; and Henry Ward, a Swede. (01-Si)

Wash-out Gulch: Early Forest Service name given to a tributary of the West Fork of Ashland Creek, which drains from the summit of Wagner Butte and joins Ashland Creek near Winburn Camp. The name, not used for many years, referred to the deeply-eroded, debris-clogged channel in the steep granite terrain. (02-Ja)

Wasson Canyon: The canyon forms a major tributary of the North Fork of the Little Butte Creek. No person named "Wasson" appears on the 1860-1880 or 1900 census records for Jackson County. Perhaps this is a very early (pre-1860) name, or it may have resulted from a 19th century mis-spelling of Watson. (One gentleman named "Wasson" was prominent in Coos County affairs during the 1870s-1880s, but there is no known connection with the Jackson County place-name.) (03-Ja)

Water Gulch: A tributary of the Applegate River between Kinney Creek and Kanaka Gulch; the only gulch in the area with a year-round flow of water. Because of early 20th century lode mining on the headwaters of this gulch, the Forest Service proposed renaming it "Antimony Gulch," and it was mapped as such for a few years in the 1920s. (01-Ja)

Watkins Picnic Area: Name given in 1981 to new recreation site on Applegate Lake. It commemorates a family of local settlers, residents of the upper Applegate Valley from around 1860 until the present. A small community called "Watkins" was located near the mouth of Squaw Creek from the 1890s until around World War I. Mark Watkins, English-born miner of the 1850s was one of the first settlers in the upper Applegate Valley; he served as postmaster for the little town around the turn-of-the-century. (01-Ja)

Weaver Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; probably for an early-day shepherd. It became an official place-name in 1916. (06-Do)

West Lake: A shallow, snow-melt pond located in a possible pumice "bubble" near the old Diamond Lake Road. It was first named (1865) "Owens Lake," after a prominent Jackson County resident, (James Owens) who was a member of one of the first groups to travel on the John Day Trail (old Diamond Lake Road). This early name evidently did not persist and, in 1910, the lake was named after USFS Ranger George West, who helped supervise reconstruction of the abandoned Diamond Lake route. (06-Do)

Whaleback Mountain: Probably named in the late 19th century because of the ridge's broad, rounded summit. See Elephant Head. (06-Do)

Whetstone Point: Evidently named for David Whetstone, Pennsylvania-born Jackson County rancher of the 1870s-1880s, or one of his family. They may have ranged their cattle into the meadows of the Bald Mountain - Whetstone Point area. (06-Ja)

Whiskey Spring: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it possibly dates from early military use on the Rancheria Trail. See Bourdon Spring. (03-Ja)

Whisky Peak, Creek: Said to have been named in the 19th century when a group of inebriated hunters camped at the base of the steep-walled peak; one extremely drunk member of the party began running away, screaming that the mountain "was falling over on them" (Port 1945). (01-Jo)

Whisky Creek, Camp: Supposedly named in the 1870s or 1880s after a snow-bound teamster cached his alcohol supplies near the creek and then returned downstream. According to one local legend, the whisky (note the early-style spelling without an "e") supposedly was found and consumed by soldiers from Fort Klamath the following spring. Another story has it that the teamster, angry at his employer, Harvey Deskins, emptied the barrels of spirits into the creek. A third version states that the teamster intended to sell the load of whisky illegally to the Klamath Indians. The troops stopped the wagon, confiscated the liquor and poured it into the creek. Whatever its true origin, this alcoholic place-name has persisted. (06-Ja)

White Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly from the whitish hue of the peak's veins of quartz. (01-Si)

White Point: The origin and date of this name are unknown, although it may refer to the whitish-colored tuff (volcanic ash deposits) exposed in this portion of the Western Cascades. (06-Ja)

White Rock: See White Point. (06-Ja)

Whitman Creek: See Imnaha Creek. (03-Ja,K1)

Wickiup Creek: Wickiup refers to a temporary mat- or brush-covered shelter used by Indians. However, this place-name actually is said to be derived from an eastern Oregon stream with this name. (See Imnaha Creek.) (03-Ja,K1)

Wiley Creek, Camp: Named (circa 1900) for J. W. Wiley, a sheepman who ranged his flocks in the Alkali Creek-Buck Basin area. (06-Do)

Winburn Ridge, Camp: Named, circa 1922, for the retired New York millionaire who built a private lodge on the West Fork of Ashland Creek. (02-Ja)

Windy Peak: Named by Forest Service personnel after establishing a weather observation station on the wind-blown summit in about 1910. Several years later a "cupola"-style lookout was erected there. (01-Si)

Wingdam Gulch: Named sometime during the 19th century for a "wingdam" (a stone-and-earth, log-reinforced coffer dam) which allowed hydraulic miners to work the placer deposits of the Steve Fork streambed. (01-Jo)

Wizard Gulch: The reason for this post-1900 name is unknown; although it may have been similar in "tone" to the naming of nearby Castle Creek. (06-Ja)

Woodruff Creek, Meadows: The Woodruff family, squatters on lower Union Creek, built a toll road from near present-day Union Creek Resort to the summit of Huckleberry Mountain, ca. 1895. They also raised hay at the meadows for sale to horseback and wagon travelers on the old Crater Lake Road. The Woodruffs were a musical family who seasonally toured the Far West as an itinerant troupe of entertainers. One year they failed to return to Union Creek and local settlers never heard of them again. (06-Ja)

Wrangle Gap, Camp, Creek: Said to have been named by local ranchers in the 1880s-1890s after an argument, or "wrangle," over the best location for a round-up camp. Alternatively, it may simply refer to the "wranglers" (those responsible for rounding-up-horses) who used the camp. (01-Ja)

Yale Creek: Evidently named sometime shortly after 1900, possibly by an early Forest Service ranger (many of whom graduated from the School of Forestry of Yale University) but this is doubtful. (The name inspired the recent Forest Service "Harvard" Timber Sale; additional timber sale names in the "Ivy League" theme are probable.) (01-Ja)

Yellowjacket Gap: Named in 1924 by members of the Forest Service telephone line construction crew after they encountered a nest of yellowjackets there. (06-Do)

Young's Gap: Named in about 1930 by Albert Young, a Forest Service fire guard who established a temporary lookout at this place. (01-Ja)

Zimmerman Burn: This name dates from the early 20th century, after the owner of a nearby homestead and cattle ranch. More recently this establishment has been called the Mill-Mar Ranch. (03-Ja)

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* During the early 1930s J. P. Harrington interviewed several elderly Indian residents of the Siletz Reservation area, including Hoxie Simmons (Galice Athapascan/Takelma, but with a Dakubetede stepfather), Frances Johnson (Sapir's River Takelma informant), Aneti ("Aunt Nettie") Scott (last "full-blood" Dakubetede then living), and Molly Orton (Upland Takelma). Harrington brought Johnson and Orton on an auto trip to the Rogue River Valley area in 1933, where they recalled village sites and place-names remembered from their youth. Simmons gave place-names his stepfather had related to him at Siletz. Many of the place-names agree phonetically with these recorded by Sapir (1907); others appear in Harrington's field notes for the first time.

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PERSONAL SOURCES

Elga Abbott, retired logger, Butte Falls
Merton Bradshaw, rancher, Eagle Point
Morris Byrne, rancher, Applegate Valley
Reed Charley, retired rancher, Medford
Frank Collings, retired miner, Jacksonville
Grace Buck Harr, former Applegate Valley resident, Jacksonville
John Henshaw, retired Forest Service employee, Butte Falls
Jack Hollenbeak, retired Forest Service employee, Prospect
Francis Krouse, rancher, Applegate Valley
Ed Kubli, retired rancher, Applegate Valley
Waldo Nye, retired shake-maker and rancher, Prospect
Frances Pearson, retired teacher, Prospect
Gordon J. Walker, Forest Service employee, Prospect
Guy Watkins, rancher, Applegate Valley
Robert Webb, retired Forest Service employee, Applegate Valley
William Ziegler, retired Forest Service employee, Applegate Valley

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